Fertilizer Meeting—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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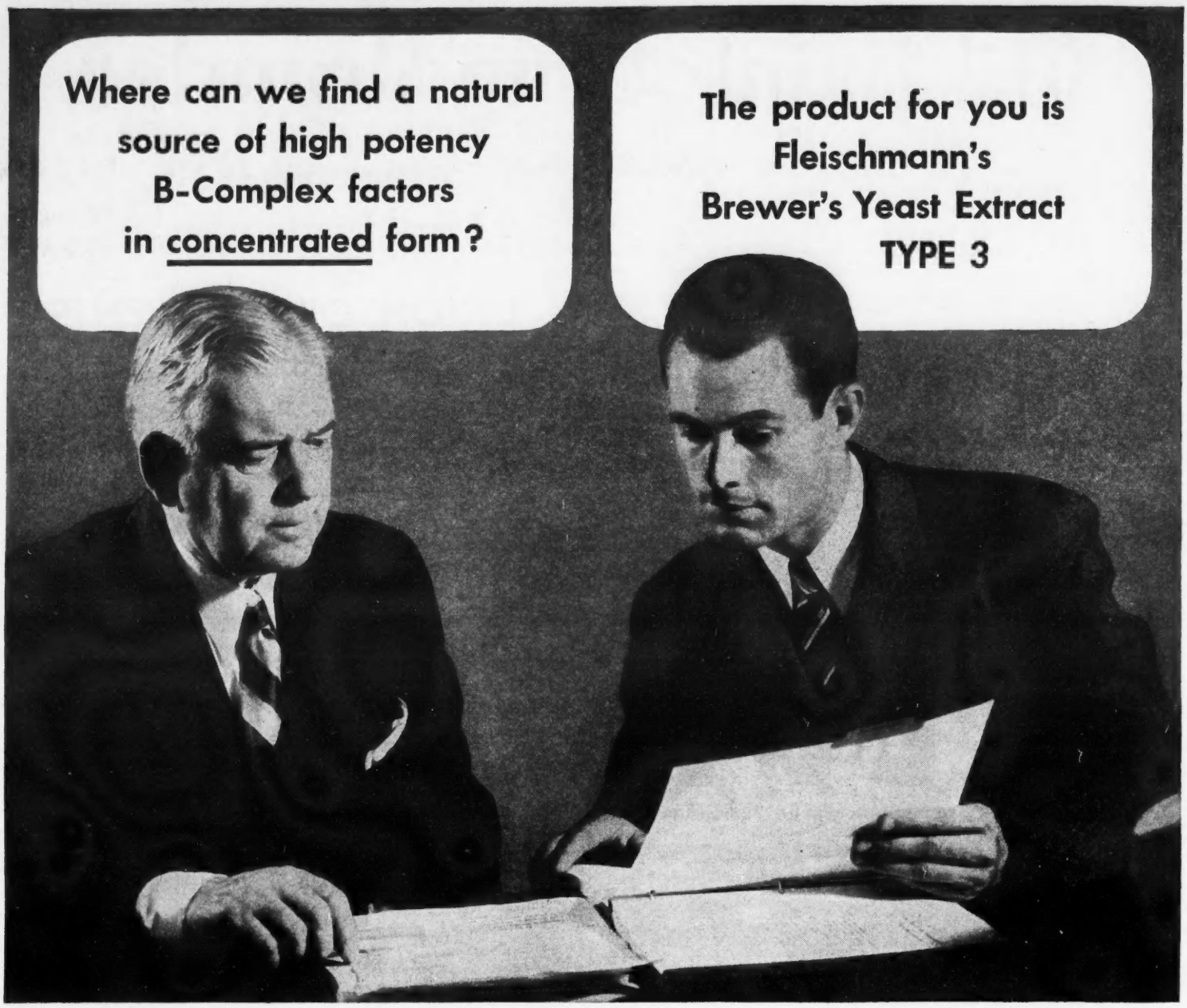
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German Medical Data to Be Available

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans are virtually completed for dissemination of information gathered by a corps of medical experts on German developments in medical intelligence and the complete reports of these investigators will be available to interested parties in very near future, according to Carson P. Frailey, vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

Following a conference with John C. Green, assistant to Secretary of Commerce Wallace in charge of the issuance of all information gathered by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee, Mr. Frailey reported that all of the reports of the medical investigators have now been combined and coordinated into a single collection and in the process of being indexed for announcement.

It is contemplated that as the reports are made ready for publication the titles will be made known to the various trade associations for circulation among their members and announced in the professional and trade journals. Photographic copies can then be obtained from the Office of the Publications Board of Department of Commerce.

Medical intelligence activities in Germany, which had been sponsored largely by the Medical Subcommittee of TIIC and the Medical Intelligence Division of the Surgeon General's office, were completed some weeks ago with the return to this country of the scientific investigators assigned to this work. The largest portion of information obtained covers German developments in the field of pharmaceutical and biological projects, although significant data have also been uncovered dealing with medical practice, dental preparations, manufacture of surgical instruments, and related subjects.

A.P.M.A. Scientific Award To Be Presented Dec. 10

The Seventh Annual Scientific Award Ceremony of American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, in honor of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10. The award is presented to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in recognition of its great contributions to public health, by fundamental research in the field of the medical sciences, which is of profound and lasting value to mankind.

The presentation address will be made by Dr. Alan Valentine, president of University of Rochester. The subject of his speech will be "Fundamental Research in Medical Sciences—Its Essential Importance to Public Health." The acceptance address will be made by Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, Director, the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. Speakers at the meeting and their topics follow:—

"Scientific Research in the Pharmaceutical Industry and Generally," Charles Wesley Dunn, General Counsel of APMA.

"Application of Sherman Antitrust Act to Advertising, Trade Marks and Patents," Hon. Wendell Berge, Asst. Attorney General of the United States.

"International Cooperation for Peace."

—Continued on page 68

Martin-Dennis Leases RFC Facilities

OPD Washington Bureau

A five-year lease has been granted the Martin-Dennis Company, of government-owned facilities located at the company's plant at Kearney, N. J., for the production of bichromate of soda. The government's installations at the plant cost approximately $1,000,000 and their lease to the company has just been approved by the RFC.

Made Sales Manager

Albert H. Charlton has been named sales manager of the Aluminum Division of the Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Charlton joined Reynolds Metals in 1936 and was assigned to the company's sheet mills in Louisville. Later he became an assistant plant manager.

Penicillin Orders Get CC Ratings

Suppliers of penicillin have been ordered by the Civilian Production Administration to treat all orders for penicillin for civilian hospitals as though carrying a CC rating. Action was taken in directive number 4 to M-300, issued by the CPA November 23.

While penicillin supplies are adequate to meet essential civilian needs the directive became necessary, it was explained, because of increasing export demands. The Foreign Economic Administration is now preparing an order to curb exports by placing the drug under individual export licenses.

Penicillin production for 1945 is estimated at $8,500,000,000 units, compared with last year's production of 1,633,000,000 units. The order applies to resellers as well as original suppliers.

Vidal Made President Pacific International

Eugenio Vidal, recently resigned as vice-president and director of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, has been elected president of the Pacific International Corporation, New York, an affiliate of Sociedad General de Comercio of Santiago, Chile. A program of expansion in export business includes the outmovement of heavy and fine chemicals as well as pharmaceuticals. Export relations with Chile, Costa Rica, and Ecuador have been established and will soon be established with Peru and the Argentine.

Sociedad General de Comercio is engaged in imports, exports, and local distribution of machinery, building materials, and general merchandise.

N.A.I.D.M. Meeting Program Taking Shape

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Inc., will hold its annual meeting in the Hotel Commodore, New York, December 3 and 4.

There will be an address, "Concerning New Things Electrical," by Dr. J. O. Perrine, assistant vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Dr. W. G. Read, chief of the Insecticide Division of the Department of Agriculture, will talk on "Enforcement — Federal Insecticide Act." Dr. W. C. Geagley, chief chemist, Michigan State Department of Agriculture, will discuss law enforcement in Michigan.

Health Care Program for All Laid Out by President Truman

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation carrying forward recommendations of President Truman for a national health program, including provisions for compulsory health insurance to finance medical care, was introduced in Congress November 19 by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Senator James Murray of Montana, and Representatives John D. Dingwell of Michigan. The bills (S. 1606 and H.R. 4730) are substitutes for similar legislation sponsored several years ago by the same legislators, which aroused so much opposition from the medical profession.

The measure includes five provisions designed to make available basic health services to all the people wherever they live and whatever their income:—

1. The present Federal grants-in-aid to the States for public health services are broadened and increased to speed up the progress of preventive and community-wide health services.

2. The community-wide maternal and child health services, aided by Federal grants to the States, are similarly broadened and strengthened.

3. Federal grants-in-aid to the States are authorized for meeting the costs of medical care for needy persons.

4. Prepaid medical care is made available.

5. Grants-in-aid are provided under the prepared medical care plan to nonprofit institutions engaged in research or in professional education.

Not Socialized Medicine

In a special message giving endorsement to the general purposes of the legislation, President Truman strongly defended the program against charges that it amounted to socialization of the medical profession. He declared:—

What I am recommending is not socialized medicine. Socialized medicine means that all doctors work as employees of government. The American people want no such system. No such system is here proposed.

Under the plan I suggest, our people would continue to get medical and hospital services just as they do now—on the basis of their own voluntary decisions and choices. Our doctors and hospitals would continue to deal with disease with the same professional freedom as now. There would, however, be this all-important difference: whether or not patients get the services they need would not depend on how much they can afford to pay at the time.

Basic Problems

The President declared that five basic problems were faced in the development of necessary health care service for the people. He designated these as:—

1. The number and distribution of doctors and hospitals.
2. Development of public health services and maternal and child care.
3. Medical research and professional education.
4. The high cost of individual medical care.
5. Loss of earnings when sickness strikes.

Mr. Truman said that he favored the broadest possible coverage for the insurance system. All persons who work for a living and their dependents should be covered under such an insurance plan, he stated—those in business for themselves, professional persons, farmers, agricultural labor, domestic employees, government employees and employees of non-profit institutions, as well as wage and salary earners and their families.

He proposed that the program be financed by a levy on the first $3,600 of income and estimated that it would cost about 4 percent of earnings.

DCAT Section Holds Annual Meeting

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade held its fifty-fifth annual meeting and election at the Drug and Chemical Club November 20, with over 150 executives present. Guy L. Marsters, vice-president of Norwich Pharmacal Company, who is chairman of the section, presided, and presented his annual report which reviewed the activities of the section during the past year.

The membership committee, under the chairmanship of Lloyd I. Volckening, president of the Ivers-Lee Company, reported the greatest year of membership expansion in the history of the section. A total of 117 firms had been added to the roster during the past year, bringing the membership of the section to the alltime high of 618 of the leading manufacturers and distributors in the drug, chemical and allied trades throughout the country.

Annual reports were also presented by the treasurer, Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; legislative committee chairman, Carl M. Anderson, assistant to the president of Merck & Co., Inc.; the acting secretary, Miss Helen L. Booth, and Washington representative, Robert C. Hilldale.

Sulphuric Production Resumed at Copper Hill

OPD Washington Bureau

Sulphuric acid production has been resumed at the East Tennessee Ordnance Works at Copper Hill, Tenn., under a temporary leasing arrangement negotiated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with the Tennessee Corporation, operator of the plant. Operations at the government-owned plant were halted at midnight November 13, when the lease then existing between RFC and the Tennessee Corporation expired.

The plant has a daily capacity of 700 tons of 60-degree sulphuric acid, which was being used for the manufacture of superphosphate in the Southern States.

Atomic Energy Hearings Open November 26

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator Brien McMahon, chairman of the senate special committee on atomic energy, has announced that the committee will hold public hearings beginning November 26 in the senate finance committee room, No. 312, Senate Office building. The first phase of the hearings will deal with the basic domestic and international problems raised by the development of atomic energy and will not be concerned primarily with specific legislative proposals, Senator McMahon said.

Fats, Oils Rationing For Civilians Ended

Civilian rationing of fats and oils ended at midnight, November 23, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced. Mr. Anderson told a press conference that consumers no longer will be required to turn in ration stamps for lard, shortening, margarin or related oils.

Freer Stays on FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Nomination of Robert E. Freer for reappointment as a commission on the Federal Trade Commission was confirmed by the senate November 19. Mr. Freer's appointment runs for a period of seven years, dating from September 26, 1945.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 21, 1945	Nov. 15, 1945	Nov. 24, 1944
134.0	**133.9**	**133.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was one new angle to price views in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week: the price of rubbermaker's sulphur was reduced. Otherwise the activity was in the familiar fields of botanical drugs and essential oils—and turpentine got another boost.

Some trends were revised in the several fields of activity, but the net result of changes was another small hoisting of the general average.

The holiday neither added to nor subtracted from the general apathy of the markets insofar as new developments were concerned. Where there is enough labor in consuming industries, full complements of materials are lacking. Elsewhere the conditions are reversed. And shipping is not adequate, either in containers or carriers.

Late Markets

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended November 16 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	890,515
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	23,059,640
Benzol	gals.	2,905,890
Coaltar	gals.	10,779,916
Creosote oil	gals.	599,923
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,424,824
Phenol	lbs.	168,720
Toluol	gals.	581,178
Xylol	gals.	131,234

Codliver Oil Lower

Prices of codliver oil of U.S.P. potency were lower late last week. The U.S.P. minimum price was $2.15 to $2.20 per gallon. High potencies were not plentiful and prices were firm at $3.25 per gallon.

Flaxseed Arrivals

Flaxseed arrivals totaled 413,285 bushels at New York from the Northwest by rail during the week ending last Friday.

Condimental Botanicals

Los Angeles, Nov. 21.—Short supplies of botanicals limit trading. Market tone firm. Prices are:—Marjoram, French type, 35c. per pound in dried form; sage, Dalmatian type, quoted by one marketer at 40c. per pound, another 65c.; leucophylla, 32c. per pound; savory, French type, 75c. per pound; sweet basil, 90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems; thyme, French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Quicksilver not very active. Stocks are low. Production is off. Very little spot metal is available. Producers are quoting $102 and $105 per flask, spot.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Fishliver oil market very quiet. Little trading reported due to lack of supplies.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—There is a growing scarcity of crude fertilizer materials that is making buying operations difficult. Menhaden fishing is progressing off North Carolina. Additional sales of 300 tons of scrap reported at ceiling on when and if bases. This is expected to be converted into meal for shipment to feed interests in the Middlewest.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Call for representative grades of nitrogenous fertilizer materials held up well. Most buyers showed no indication of a slackening interest. Offerings meanwhile are held down to low levels. Blood was in good call. Tankage remained quiet. Bone materials held their own without noticeable change in market position. Prices firm and unchanged.

Atlanta, Nov. 23.—Buying interest active in ammonia sulphate and ammonia nitrate. Demand at present is exceeding available supplies.

P.-A's-Eye-View of Business

Composite view, November 25, of purchasing agents composing the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

Our reports indicate general business is as good as, or slightly better than, a month ago. In spite of labor difficulties and material shortages, reconversion has progressed at a remarkable rate and has already overcome most of the problems of readjustment which were forecast a few months ago.

Measured by peak 1944 wartime standards, industrial production shows a very severe decline; but, when measured by former peacetime standards, production is high and should increase if current labor and material limitations can be removed. Retail sales continue very strong at or near wartime peaks and in some areas have increased recently.

Contract termination problems have rapidly evaporated with their prompt handling by the services under practical policies set up by the Office of Contract Termination. At present it is the services and OCT which are pushing for completion of the cleanup.

Surplus materials are just beginning to reach markets in some volume, and have not affected them to any considerable extent.

Demand for materials and products by manufacturers and distributors is almost unlimited. Supplies are being restricted by labor shortages and strikes which may get worse before there is any lasting improvement in the situation.

Under these conditions there is a strong inflationary pressure on prices, reflecting the increasing costs of labor and materials. These unstable conditions, if continued, could rapidly change the outlook, because the purchasing power built during war years and banked on to keep postwar production at a high rate, can be dissipated rapidly.

Pacific coast reports general industrial production limited only by inability to get materials; retail sales are up. Labor is the key to improvement in production and construction.

Canada reports labor unrest and shortages of materials are limiting expansion of operations, but general business is about the same as a month ago.

Commodity Prices

Commodity prices are firm, with a strong upward pressure, and many report slight advances. There are no reports or forecasts of lower prices generally.

OPA has set a dangerous precedent by issuing a regulation which may allow retroactive advances in the prices of steel castings. If this practice is repeated often, costs of important materials would be problematical, and the tendency to provide for the highest possible cost would become definitely inflationary.

Provision of a subsidy for coffee, to hold the price to consumers while increasing the price to producers, does not improve confidence in price administration. Hidden increases in prices, paid out of taxes, might be justifiable as a price-control measure in wartime, but new subsidies added to this time run counter to the definitely announced policy to remove controls and return to free markets as rapidly as conditions permit.

Inflationary clouds are mushrooming from political fissures in the price stabilization program as the government attempts to appease labor, agriculture, and other important elements of the economy.

Escalator clauses permitting price increases if and when authorized are appearing more regularly. With costs uncertain, that is a logical protection, but buyers should retain the right to approve any such advance rather than issue a blank check.

Pacific Coast reports many slight advances by individual manufacturers; no general advances in major commodities, but pressure is definitely upward.

Canada reports price ceilings have complete control, and new products receive authorized prices in line with those already established. Imported products are lower because of the removal of the war exchange tax on imports.

Inventories

With steel, textile, lumber, and many other items more difficult to secure than at any time during the war, most purchasing agents report it is difficult to maintain a balanced inventory at the minimum allowable under the continuing inventory limitations.

Although labor shortages are generally reported to be the big bottleneck to production, material shortages would promptly replace it, for awhile, if industry were free to expand production with ample labor.

With the general inflationary pressure on prices most organizations would increase inventories if possible and if the limitations were removed. That would only aggravate an already difficult situation.

There is no indication reported of the deflationary conditions pictured by many labor and government economists to support proposals for more liberal unemployment legislation. Any such indication would promptly remove some of the pressure for deliveries of materials as well as on prices.

Prompt marketing of war surplus would also relieve the situation to some extent, but the tendency is to stockpile rather than liquidate.

Manufacturing organizations are generally following an inventory policy which will protect production operations, and as deliveries become extended that is frequently impossible. Many fear material shortages may become more difficult, and handicap operations unless the labor situation in suppliers' plants clears and remains dependable.

In some instances higher inventories are reported, due to lower operating schedules because of labor difficulties.

Pacific Coast reports slower deliveries generally require an increase of inventories, but minimum allowable supplies are difficult to maintain. A few items are reported easier.

Canada reports seasonal inventories are up, but that is balanced by lower stocks of other materials.

Buying Policy

A ninety-day buying policy is generally the aim. Extended deliveries compel ordering far in advance in many cases to secure a position on suppliers' schedule; instances reported are copper products, six months, and steel, nine months.

On textiles and other scarce items policy must be to purchase if, as, and when available supplies or production can be found and contracted.

Pacific Coast reports buying policy unchanged, generally sixty to ninety days, but extended on some items.

Canada reports a more liberal policy on Canadian products, but shorter range on imports because of uncertainties in the price and exchange situation.

Specific Commodity Changes

Escalator clauses and prices adjustable to those in effect at time of delivery are getting more common. As the normal buying and selling policy is to close transactions at firm prices, the current trend leaves them very much up in the air. Representative sellers and buyers would like to get back to normal practices as quickly as stabilized conditions will permit; the current situation is recognized as difficult as well as economically dangerous.

An advance in steel prices is generally anticipated and several increases in types of lumber have already been authorized, with more expected. Such developments would advance the prices of many lines and products.

Price advances for individual manufacturers under OPA policy are reported more numerous, although the raise is usually slight.

Pig iron has advanced, and it is expected cement will do likewise.

Gray iron castings have advanced, and steel castings may advance with an authorization to charge the increased price on deliveries made since October 5.

—Continued on page 74

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Textile Chemists to Hold Annual Meeting Jan. 3-5

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, January 3 to 5. Arrangements for housing accommodations will be handled by Miss Sylvia Peltonen, manager housing bureau, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, 233 Broadway, New York.

Bids Wanted

Medical Supplies:—Purchasing Agent, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.; schedule 18-24, opening December 4.

Metal Polish:—14,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C.; schedule 1193, opening December 3.

Varnish:—200 gallons, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25, D. C.; schedule 58-37873, opening November 27.

Zinc:—5,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.; opening November 28.

Atomic Bomb Work Of Chemists Discussed

The vital role played by chemists in developing the atomic bomb was stressed at a symposium on nuclear chemistry which was a highlight of the Fiftieth Anniversary Technical conference of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., November 16.

Discovery of two new elements, 95 and 96 in the periodic table, was announced at the symposium by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, University of California chemistry professor, who has been working at the metallurgical laboratory of the University of Chicago, a center of atomic energy research. Dr. Seaborg, co-discoverer of plutonium, element 94, which was used in the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, said the new elements belong to the heavy type of "obvious importance from the standpoint of atomic energy."

They were discovered as the result of bombardment of uranium 238, an isotope or twin of uranium, and plutonium 239, an isotope of plutonium, with helium ions of 40,000,000 electron volts in the cyclotron at the University of California, Dr. Seaborg explained. He named Leon O. Morgan and Ralph A. James as his associates in the discovery of element 95, and Mr. James and Albert Ghiorso as co-discoverers of element 96.

Dr. Seaborg also disclosed that plutonium, a laboratory discovery, had been found later in a natural state in pitchblende ore, a source of radium and uranium. The natural amount found by Dr. Seaborg and M. L. Perlman was so small that it could be identified only because the chemical properties of synthetic plutonium had been established previously, he declared, this being the first time a man-made element was necessary to prove the existence of a naturally-occurring element.

He said that the first pure chemical compound of plutonium was prepared by B. B. Cunningham and L. B. Werner at the Metallurgical Laboratory on August 18, 1942.

Federal Specifications Board Meets Monthly

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Specifications Board, composed of representatives from ten government agencies, has drafted regulations governing the operations of the seventy-four technical committees under its supervision.

The board, which meets regularly on the first Tuesday of every month, was established by Clifton E. Mack, Director of the Treasury's Procurement Division. In cooperation with the Standards Branch of the Procurement Division, it is responsible for the preparation and revision of Federal specifications for supplies used by Federal agencies.

Federal specifications are drafted by the technical committees of the board for promulgation by the Director of Procurement. Each committee is composed of technical government personnel, and is responsible for drafting specifications on specific commodities.

Chairman of the Federal Specifications Board is Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards. Vice-chairman is Willis S. MacLeod, Acting Deputy Director of the Standards Branch of the Procurement Division.

Dr. Shurcliff Gets N.Y. Technical Post

Dr. William A. Shurcliff has been appointed technical consultant in the Bureau of Industry of the Department of Commerce of New York State. The establishment of Dr. Shurcliff's position was recommended by Governor Dewey's advisory committee on technical industrial development.

Born in Boston, Dr. Shurcliff received his undergraduate training at Harvard and later received his Ph.D. at the same university. He also studied at the Harvard Business School for a year, then entered the American Cyanamid Company, with which firm he remained for eight years as the acting head of the physics laboratory. He more recently has been associated with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

One of the biggest questions raised since the ending of the war is what is to become of the mass of statistical data collected by WPB and its predecessor agencies, which may be of assistance to industry in postwar business. The answer lies with industry itself. If it shows enough interest in the information, the chances are it will be made available.

CPA, successor to WPB, is now trying to find out just what industry wants in the way of statistical tabulations that can be made from the data. It has set aside a research room in the Social Security building—to remain open until December 28—where industry's representatives are invited to look over the various types of forms issued during the war and make known to CPA what information they would like to obtain from them.

How to Get Data

No statistical data are available for copying in the folders that are made available in the researchroom, except Facts for Industry tabulations issued by WPB during the war. The folders contain only blank copies of the various reporting and application forms—some 3,500 in number—of WPB and its predecessor agencies. They are listed separately for each division and a quick examination of the form will indicate the type of statistical data available for tabulation.

The idea of the CPA is that industry's representatives should examine these forms, select those for which they would like to have data tabulated from the complete forms, and make a request for this information. In some cases tabulations already have been made of the information contained on the form but has never been made public. In such cases the CPA will review the tables for company disclosures and for proper qualification of the data and as this is completed the tables and qualifying information will be issued in the Facts for Industry Series.

Where requests are made for tabulations which have not previously been prepared, CPA will attempt to arrange for this to be done by the agency of the government which is to get the files from CPA when it no longer needs them. CPA can't guarantee that the agency will prepare the tabulation requested because there is a limit to the amount of funds and personnel available, but some of the leftover funds of WPB is being budgeted to the various agencies for this work.

Trade Secrets Guarded

One thing should be understood by industry representatives interested in the information being made available by CPA. The completed forms, which would show company names, production, shipments, stocks, and other "trade secrets," will not be turned over to them. These completed forms are being male available only to the various government agencies which have professed an interest in obtaining the information on these forms for such general use as they wish to make of them. These agencies also are under restraint from disclosing any company data from the forms.

Almost all of the data collected by WPB and its predecessors during the war will wind up in the Bureau of the Census. Preparations already have been made for storage of this accumulated material by the bureau. In the case of the chemicals industry alone, the data are sufficient to fill 150 filing cabinets. Preparations also are being made to assemble a staff for tabulating the information requested by the industry. Thus it is up to industry itself whether it wants this information, and neither CPA nor the Bureau of the Census can know unless industry makes a request for it.

Credit-Control Needed

Now that price ceilings are beginning to be suspended and production curbs largely eliminated, the pressure boys are turning their attention to another aspect of the antiinflation program of the war. President Truman is being importuned from all quarters to put instalment buying back on a business - as - usual basis — "a - dollar-down-and-a-dollar-when-I-catch-you."

The Federal Reserve Board is absolutely opposed to any such action being taken—yet. There is still too much money in the hands of consumers in relation to the amount of goods being produced, and from all indications this will remain so for a good many months to come. The controls set up during the war were not unreasonable. In fact, they served a very useful purpose of protecting individuals who otherwise might have been induced to go into debt for things they should not buy until they accumulated more funds.

Credit-controls can be made to stimulate, as well as to discourage, buying, and reasonable restraints on consumer spending could provide a useful addition to the other instrumentalities of credit-control in boom periods. A wise procedure would seem to be to retain some of these controls, at least until we have come through the postwar crisis.

Soap for Ringless Bathtubs

APC Chief Markham announces the passing of another milestone in the progress of civilization. He has in his possession, he says, the patent rights covering a process for making a soap guaranteed to do away with the old "bathtub ring."

The patent was recently issued to the custodian on the basis of an application of two German nationals, which was vested by the government. It covers a bar laundry soap which is reported to have excellent lathering properties in hard water as well as soft—but more importantly it will eliminate the ring around the bathtub completely. The soap contains an alkali-metal tripolyphosphate, is mild and nonirritating to the skin, he says.

Mr. Markham is offering manufacturing rights under the patent to anyone desiring to further this great advance toward world cleanliness. The patent, No. 2,342,786, is only one of many patents on the manufacture of soap, detergents, and cleansing compositions which are available for license to American citizens on a royalty-free, nonexclusive basis.

Dynamite Surplus

RFC and the City of San Francisco have a problem on their hands, that is about as explosive as any they have had to face even during the war. There are about 5,000 tons of stick dynamite aboard a ship in the area, that they would like to see got rid of—and the sooner the better.

It's an accumulation of leftover stocks for which the government had no further use after a couple of atomic bombs decided Japan's fate. The dynamite is 40 percent and 60 percent nitroglycerin base in sticks of 1½ inches by 8 inches, with caps and electric fuses. Anybody wanting the stuff can apply to the San Francisco office of RFC with assurances of immediate delivery.

Long-Handled Title

He may not have the biggest job in Washington, but Frank Delgado who, through his various government positions long has been known in the drug trade, can lay claim to having one of the longest titles of anyone in government service. Mr. Delgado has recently returned to government to help out in the sale of surplus drugs after spending more than a year, part of it abroad, with UNRRA.

Officially, Mr. Delgado answers to the following:—Acting chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Branch of the Medical and Surgical Section of the Consumers Goods Division of the Office of Surplus Property of the War Assets Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He has been working at this job since about the first of the month.

Dried Milk Companies Form Export Ass'n

The Universal Dairy Products Company has filed papers under the Export Trade Act with the Federal Trade Commission for exporting dried whole milk and dry milk solids, not fat. The association will maintain offices at 80 East Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Officers and directors of the association are B. F. Beach, president and director; J. L. Hamilton, vice-president and director; Frank D. Stone, treasurer and director; L. E. Metzger, secretary and director; R. E. Chapman, assistant secretary-treasurer; F. B. Lucia, E. A. Poole, C. C. Hite, E. J. Ryger, F. A. Nutting, R. P. Costello, Guy Speirs and W A. Gordon, directors.

Members of the association are Bowman Dairy Company, Chicago; Challenge Cream & Butter Association, Los Angeles; Chautauqua Malted Milk, Inc., Mayville, N. Y.; Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc., South Bend, Ind.; Producers Creamery Company, Springfield, Mo.; Dried Milk Products Cooperative, Eau Claire, Wis.; Hillpoint Co-Operative Creamery, Hillpoint, Wis.; Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; North Star Creamery Company, Kenyon, Minn.; Michigan Producers Dairy Company, Adrian, Mich., and Sheldon-Stewart Company, Dowagiac, Mich.

The export trade act provides that nothing contained in the Sherman act shall be considered as declaring to be illegal a combination or "association" entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such export trade, provided there be no restraint of trade within the United States, or restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor; and with the further prohibition of any agreement, understanding, conspiracy or act which shall artificially or intentionally enhance or depress prices within the United States, substantially lessen competition or otherwise restrain trade therein.

Pyrethrum, Fertilizer Stocks Nil in Japan

News that there are no stocks of pyrethrum flowers, basis for insecticides, in Japan was received here last week. The statement to that effect was made in a preliminary report made by the natural resources section of the General Headquarters in Tokyo, of which section Lieut. Col. H. G. Schenck is chief.

Wartime food needs led to a cut in acreage devoted previously to pyrethrum cultivation in the island of Hokkaido, and to a curtailment in the amount of fertilizers available to the pyrethrum farmer cooperatives. Shortage in fertilizers prevails today in Japan and the present crisis in food supplies appears to forecast continued diversion of pyrethrum acreage to the production of foodstuffs. Fertilizer consumption in food production will leave practically none for use in the limited pyrethrum production possible for the Hokkaido farm cooperatives.

The Japanese fertilizer industry was wrecked by the United States air force and the report estimates that two years will be needed to bring Japanese fertilizer production to a point where home requirements will be met. Since there are no fertilizer stocks in Japan today, according to the report, reconstruction of the fertilizer industry is imperative if the food crisis is to be overcome, if only in part by a broad scale restoration of Japanese agriculture.

Slightly more favorable outlook exists for the production of Japanese agar agar and vitamin oils, according to the report. General MacArthur's directive limiting fishermen to Japanese home waters should tend to restore stocks of agar and fishliver oils possibly to the point where an exportable surplus may be created.

Mining Engineers Elect Cates President

Louis S. Cates, president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, New York, has been elected president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Holcombe J. Brown, consulting engineer, West Newton, Mass., and Erle V. Develer, vice-president of the American Zinc & Smelting Company, New York, have been elected vice-presidents.

COD LIVER OIL U.S.P.

Spot Stocks Again Available

British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull) Ltd.

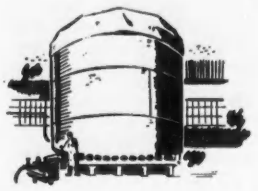
With the end of the European war Britain's largest cod liver oil producers immediately resumed their long distance fleet operations. First stocks of the new catch have recently arrived in this country.

Superior cod liver oil can only be produced from superior oil-rich fish such as abound in the icy waters off Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen and other sub-Arctic regions.

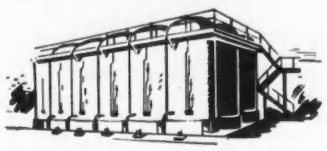
To seek out this cod, British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull) Ltd. use heavy-duty trawlers that can steam 2000 miles to the best fishing grounds. Trawlers are equipped to extract the oil at sea immediately as the fish are caught. After gentle steaming, the oil is drawn off and stored in special cooling tanks below sea level.

Upon arrival at Hull, each trawler's production is run off into separate compartments on small collection boats and transferred by tank wagon to the company's refinery at Marfleet on the outskirts of Hull.

Here situated amidst rural surroundings the refinery processes the oil under the most sanitary conditions and under rigid scientific control. The buildings and equipment alone represent an investment of over £150,000.



The initial blending and selection of the fresh oil is carried out in quantities of 250 tons by means of large 60,000 gallon mixing tanks to insure absolute uniformity of quality. The vitamin content of each filled tank averages 250 billion units of Vitamin A and 25 billion units of Vitamin D.



To meet production and marketing requirements, a large stock is always maintained. Row upon row of storage tanks are available for this purpose.

Medicinal oil must remain clear in cold weather. To insure this the oil is first frozen and the solid fat separated by modern filter presses and rotary filters.

Rigid control which begins in the Polar Seas and ends only with the final approval of the processed oil by the Control and Research Laboratories assures a more reliable, superior product. Complete equipment together with experimental animals for research and biological assay work are housed in a separate building.

From glass lined tanks the tested and approved oil is run off into bulk containers. Bulk filling is by weight.

* * * * *

As sole agents in the United States for British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull) Ltd. the Industrial Chemical Division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. will be very pleased to receive your inquiries.

Sole U. S. Sales Agents

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.

155 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Fully Protected by Copyright

3-Betaphenoxyethoxydiphenyl

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in adhesive compositions.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in nail enamels and lacquers.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating various products.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Delta-17-ethinylandrostene-3:17-diol

Pharmaceutical — Starting point (Brit. 544414) in making delta-16-pregnadien-3-ol-20-one, with the aid of mercury acetamide as a catalyst, and deltapregnene-3:17(alpha)-diol-20-one, with the aid of a mercury salt of an acid amide as a catalyst.

Surplus Chemicals Offered by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Surplus Property of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has the following surplus chemicals for sale for which offers will be received from prospective buyers by the respective regional offices until December 6:—

Crude sulphur, 6,622,841 pounds, government specifications No. 97-54-137, Chicago regional office. (Declaration No. 51820.)

Disodium phosphate, 36,300 pounds, 97 percent pure, Birmingham, Ala., regional office.

Ethyl ether, 693,386 pounds, Birmingham, Ala., regional office.

Sodium bicarbonate, 35,100 pounds, technical grade, Birmingham, Ala., regional office.

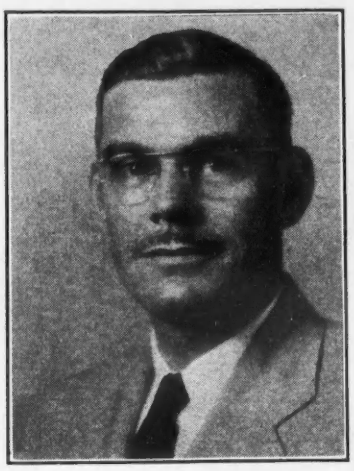
Kolloxolin (nitrocellulose-pyroxylin), 29,700 pounds, 8-10 second viscosity, less than 12.5 percent nitrogen fibers with 30 percent alcohol, packed in metal drums, Portland, Ore., regional office. (Declaration No. 221111.)

Diphenylamine, 59,000 pounds, Nashville, Tenn., regional office. (Declaration No. 19487.)

National Patent Council Names Western Head

James L. Straight has been made Western division executive director of National Patent Council, a new organization of smaller manufacturers launching a nationwide program in defense of the United States Patent System. John W. Anderson, of the Anderson Company, Gary, Ind., is president of the council.

Joins So. Research Inst.



Dr. C. Lewis Wrenshall, formerly assistant technical superintendent of Alabama Ordnance Works, Childersburg, has joined the staff of Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., where he will be in charge of the research programs in agricultural subjects. Before going to Alabama, Dr. Wrenshall was assistant professor of agricultural chemistry at McGill University.

Strategic Materials Temporarily Stockpiled

OPD Washington Bureau

A program for the stockpiling of some sixty-five strategic and critical metals, minerals, and materials for national defense purposes from the surplus supplies of such products left over from the war has been announced by the Surplus Property Administration. The program is contained in SPA regulation No. 17, which will remain in effect until January 3 and may be extended beyond that date by subsequent action.

The regulation was issued in accordance with section 22 of the surplus property act directing the stockpiling of such surplus products as determined by the Army and Navy Munitions Board necessary for national defense. The January 3 termination date of the resolution was fixed in order to give Congress time within which to set some definite policy on stockpiling for national emergencies.

Under the terms of the regulation, government agencies are directed to turn over all their surpluses, in excess of minimum lots, of some twenty-four strategic and critical metals and minerals and some forty-one strategic and critical materials to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be held in stockpile for the army and the navy. Provision is made, however, for meeting the deficiencies in civilian requirements for the surplus products.

In the case of the minerals and metals, the Civilian Production Administration is directed to advise RFC

—Continued on page 62

National Fertilizer Ass'n Holds Southern Meeting

A well-balanced economy undisturbed by governmental intension is the goal of the fertilizer industry, as its purposes were stated at the open-

Maurice H. Lockwood

ing of its nineteenth annual Southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association by Maurice H. Lockwood, chairman of the board of directors. A cooperative spirit prevails, he said, among the Department of Agriculture personnel with whom remain the controls that survive in transition from war regulations. The industry desires fully to cooperate in the national program of agricultural economy. Its cooperation in the war program was commanded by Philip Groggins in a letter read by Secretary D. S. Murph.

Reorganization of the functioning of the association, Mr. Lockwood said, placed the supervision in small subgroups of the board, and these were assisted by two technical committees, one on chemical control and one on

J. W. Wizeman

plantfood research. The latter has under way a comprehensive program comprising grassland improvement, fertilization and rotation of soybeans in the Midwest, correlation of research on peanuts, fertilization in the Southeast, and the improvement of corn in the Midwest and its expansion in the South. Fruit fertilization is also being studied.

The association members manifested splendid teamwork in a consumer survey, Mr. Lockwood said, and they cooperated fully in the remedying of uneven distribution of fertilizer supplies. Production records have been elevated, progressively, but are not yet high enough. The progress goes on. This and other conditions are being factually presented to the public. Suggestions with reference to the official functioning were invited from all members.

An elaboration of one aspect of the association's technical program was presented in an illustrated address,

—Continued on page 41

Mixed Fertilizers Export Pricing Method Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

A method of determining manufacturers' maximum prices for mixed fertilizers for export was established by the Office of Price Administration, effective November 26.

This action sets mixed fertilizer base prices f.o.b. ports by deducting from delivered prices the amount of the freight charges included in the delivered prices. To these base prices exporters will add or deduct customary allowances according to class and type of buyer as provided under the export regulation (Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation). Previously, wholesale ceilings for exports of fertilizer materials were provided, but there was no method of setting base maximum prices for exports of mixed fertilizers, OPA explained.

This amendment also terminates price control over sales of specialty fertilizer items and their ingredients to small gardeners. The specialty items, such as tablets and plant foods sold in small containers, make up about 2 percent of the total fertilizer produced. A decrease in the demand is anticipated, and OPA believes the uncontrolled retail prices will not go above existing ceilings.

Chemical Manufacturers State Stream-Pollution Objectives

OPD Washington Bureau

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association expressed its preference for the enactment of the Spence bill (H.R. 4070) to that of any of the other pending measures for control of stream pollution, in a brief filed with the house committee on rivers and harbors November 20 by Warren N. Watson, secretary, at the closing session of hearings on the legislation.

The Spence bill establishes in the United States Public Health Service a division of water-pollution control to assist and advise the States and local units on methods and means of eliminating or reducing stream pollution, and encourages the setting up of interstate authorities to deal with interstate situations. The division would step into situations where local authorities are remiss in setting up such interstate authorities.

The association asserted that stream pollution is essentially a local problem and can never be fairly treated from all its aspects as a national problem under a set of rigid standards nationally supervised. No two streams are alike in volume of water, in topography, in potential disposal capacity, in density of neighboring population, it was pointed out. Stream flow remains relatively constant while industry develops and municipalities grow. Larger streams may have relatively little industrial activity on their banks, and small streams relatively much. Control of necessity must be local in fairness to all interests, it was stated.

Work of Chemical Industry

Pointing out that the chemical industry has always been alert to the pollution problem, the brief recalled a survey of the industry made in 1937 which showed at that time that the industry had $2,483,797 invested in process water treatment plants whose operations imposed an annual charge on the industry of $354,680. To prevent pollution of streams from their own wastes, eighteen plants modified their processes to avoid the discharge of wastes, involving a capital charge for equipment of $946,529, imposing an

—Continued on page 42

Potash Salts Deliveries Reported for Six Months

The five major American potash producing companies delivered in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico during the second quarter of 1945 a total of 387,514 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 210,226 tons of K_2O, the American Potash Institute has announced. This represents an increase of 20.6 percent in salts and 20.2 percent in K_2O over the tonnage delivered during the corresponding period in 1944.

Deliveries for the first six months follow:—

	Short tons K_2O Jan.-June 1945	Jan.-June 1944
Muriate	337,474	290,423
Manure salts	26,062	31,842
Sulphate and sul. pot. mag.	29,428	25,767
Total agricultural	392,964	348,032
Chemical	48,482	41,258
Grand total	441,446	389,290

Reynolds Research Gets U.S. Interest in Plant

Reynolds Research Corporation, a subsidiary of Reynolds Metals Company, New York, has acquired all the United States Government interest in the Louisville, Ky., ordnance plant which Reynolds operated for the government during the war, V. W. Moody, sr., vice-president of the research unit, has announced.

This veteran skillfully uses his artificial arm in the operation of an automobile. The sympathetic care, excellent equipment, and expert training he receives will prepare him for a happy and productive life. He is but one of many thousands of Service men who are being aided by our Government's program of veteran rehabilitation.

THE task of rehabilitating wounded veterans demands the expenditure of millions of dollars. You can do *your* share toward meeting this huge cost by purchasing a Victory Bond during the campaign now in progress. Purchase a bond today, and hold on to it. That bond will be tangible proof of your gratitude for a job well done. That bond will give some wounded veteran a better chance in a world at peace.

VICTORY LOAN

PUBLISHED IN SUPPORT OF OUR GOVERNMENT'S VICTORY LOAN DRIVE BY

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

November 21, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .60

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs......lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs......lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd.lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½ - .08½
tanks, divd.....lb. .06 - .07

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms......lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½ - —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.63
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.94
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works,.....100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½ - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Chromera, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb. 13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Caprie, tech., rst. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms..lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l......lb. .17½ - .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½ - .26½
kgs......lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms......lb. .23 - .24
kgs......lb. .21½ - —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½ - .19½
Corn oil, a.l.,[1] dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼ - .12¼
Cresylic,[3,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ - .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l......lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn......lb. .21 - .23
kgs......lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic),
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½ - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .06
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila...lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½ - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½ - .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼ - —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾ - .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[5] dist., 95%, dms....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½ - .22

Acid, maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .005- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½ - —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .09½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
Myristic,[6] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.80
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 6.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .12 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼ - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½ - —
Palm oil,[1] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks.....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼ - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area...100 lms. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼ - —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½ - —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼ - —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.05
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾ - .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾ - —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .16¾ - —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. 19¾ - —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .15¾ - —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾ - —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾ - —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .19½ - —
Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ¼c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l......lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton. 19.50 - —

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms.lb. .71 - .88
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs......lb. .71½ - —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.30 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .85 - .90
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.96 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar.....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls...lb. 2.06 - 2.14
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 2.01 - 2.09
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½ -
tankcars, divd.....lb. .20 -
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
dms......lb. .85 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l. frt. alld..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1980- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1830- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.lb. .1880- —
other production, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾ - —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .08½ - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 -
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured,[1] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .61 - .65
tanks, E., divd.....gal. .53 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .61 - .65
tanks, E. Works.....gal. .53 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD28H, dms., c.l.....gal. .58½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60½ - .62½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51½ - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .58½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62 - .65
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51½ - —

When any of the several SD2S denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD27 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62 - .65
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½ - .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .15¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½ - .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .13¼

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

1—Specific price ceiling
2—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
3—General Limitation Order (L order)
4—General Preference Order (M order)
5—Conservation Order (M order)
6—Allocation
7—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[5] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .31½- —
90%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works.lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.lb. .82 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton.67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 insurance per long ton.

Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .90 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .85 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina, classified grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$ dms., 10,000 lbs. or or more, f.o.b. ship't point. lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. 19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —

Alumina hydroxide, powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, coml, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 500-lb. dms.. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09½
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports.....ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 35%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —

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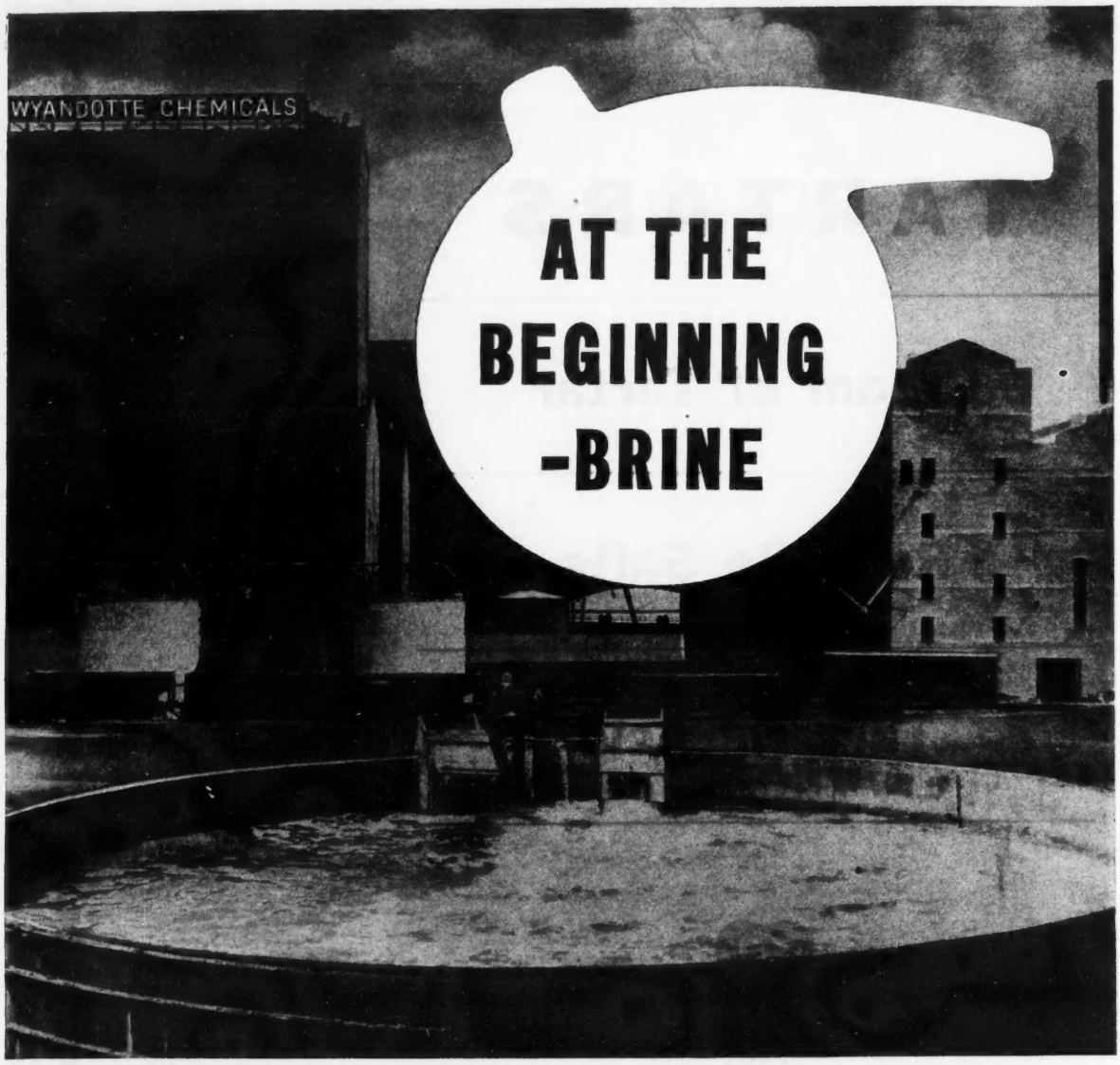
Amyl nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .32 - .32½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1] bulk, c.l., works....lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16¼- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Antimony salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. kilo. 80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10½- .11
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
Barium carbonate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11¾
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .70 - .85
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Proprionate, bots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Slicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98.99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .055 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .097 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —



• Basic manufacturing material for the huge North Plant of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation at Wyandotte, Michigan, is salt brine. Into this storage tank it pours 24 hours a day every day in the year—from six wells some 1400 feet underground. Daily brine production of this one tank is in excess of 412,000 gallons.

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Black, thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works..... .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..... .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..... .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..... .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..... .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works..... .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works..... .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works..... .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .84 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda)
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Blue, potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .26 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluefing root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls..... No stocks
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .26 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 5.35
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .05½- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
burnt, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Turkey-type, bbls., ex car, Los Angeles.....lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¼- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
tankwagon, same basis.lb. .1810- —
other production dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1] ingots or sticks, dlvd.lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM PERBORATE Powder U.S.P.

SODIUM BICHROMATE
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER, High Purity
MAGNESITE CALCINED Indian
TARTARIC ACID U.S.P.
CREAM OF TARTAR U.S.P.
METHYLENE CHLORIDE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE · NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Calcium cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cms. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs..... .....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100 - gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -15.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½

Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type..lb. .68 - .69
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Dutch, bgs., futures.....lb. .70 - .72
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .67 - .68
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .66 - .69
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21¼- —

Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.30 - 1.60
medium, cs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. .93 - .95
India, cs.....lb. .93 - .97
green, bgs.....lb. .97 - .99
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.97.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.65 - —
6,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .43 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
less than 20.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .21 - .23
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .22½- .24½
Cassia,[1,7] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton.86.00 -87.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synth, bots.....lb.10.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .21½- .21¾
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .49 - —
medium (16.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.. lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .46 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .52 - .53
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works. ton.31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton.44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton.23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton.30.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks.,l .c.l., ex whse.ton.41.00 -
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .92 - .93
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .82 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —

If animals need 5 to 10 times more "Capa" than Thiamin

MAY HUMANS SAFELY RELY ON LESS?

Though the human requirement for Calcium Pantothenate is still uncertain, the "Capa" requirement of five animal species has been established.

Each of these species requires approximately five to ten times more calcium pantothenate than thiamin.

The best available estimates* of the human requirement for "Capa" fall into the same pattern of five to ten times more "Capa" than thiamin.

Until the need for calcium pantothenate in human nutrition is more clearly determined, shouldn't the already established ratio between the thiamin and pantothenate requirements of experimental animals be taken into consideration in producing pharmaceuticals containing calcium pantothenate?

As the pioneer producers of Calcium Pantothenate, the Nopco Chemical Company is prepared to supply this increasingly appreciated B-Complex factor in the two forms found most satisfactory in meeting pharmaceutical requirements.

- CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE DEXTROROTATORY-NOPCO is a *pure, white, odorless, crystalline, 100% active salt.*
- dl-CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE-NOPCO is *a white, odorless, powder form, guaranteed 49% active, and capable of effecting a 20% saving in price.*

***IMPORTANT*—NOPCO also offers Beta-Alanine, important ingredient in pantothenate production.**

Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory-Nopco**
dl-Calcium Pantothenate-Nopco**

* *Bibliography on request.*

** *Products of* NOPCO CHEMICAL CO., HARRISON, N. J.

A SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Pioneer producers of calcium pantothenate—natural A & D concentrates and Rice Bran concentrate . . . a naturally rich source of Pantothenic Acid

"purity seldom achieved even on a laboratory scale"—so is described*
MALLINCKRODT's CONTRIBUTION TO THE ATOMIC BOMB.

Such purity distinguishes Mallinckrodt's fine chemicals for Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial uses.

6.12. Experiments at the National Bureau of Standards by J. I. Hoffman demonstrated that, by the use of an ether extraction method, all the impurities are removed by a single extraction of uranyl nitrate. The use of this method removed the great bulk of the difficulties in securing pure oxide and pure materials for the production of metal. Early in May 1942, arrangements were completed with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works in St. Louis to put the new grade of oxide through an ether extraction process on a production basis for a further reduction in impurity content and to deliver the final product as brown dioxide. Deliveries started in July 1942 at a rate of 30 tons a month. This oxide is now used as a starting point for all metal production, and no higher degree of purity can be expected on a commerical scale. In fact, it was a remarkable achievement to have developed and put into production on a scale of the order of one ton per day a process for transforming grossly impure commercial oxide to oxide of a degree of purity seldom achieved, even on a laboratory scale.

6.13. The process which Consolidated had been using to produce the metal was the electrolysis of KUF_5 at a cost of about $1,000 a pound. Since the KUF was produced photochemically under the action of sunlight this method constituted a potential bottleneck in production. It was found that uranium tetrafluoride could be used instead of KUF_5, and steps were taken to have this salt produced at the Harshaw Chemical Company in Cleveland and at the du Pont plant in Penns Grove, New Jersey. Production started in August

FINE CHEMICALS
Mallinckrodt
SINCE 1867

*A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS OF USING ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, 1940-1945; by H. D. Smyth, Chairman of the Department of Physics of Princeton University, Consultant to Manhattan District U. S. Corps of Engineers.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS
78 Years of Service to Chemical Users
Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. · 72 Gold St., New York 8, N.Y.
CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · LOS ANGELES · MONTREAL

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1 wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyl..
100-lb. cyls., same basis...lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 22%, works bbls..lb. .32 - —
works, ton lots..... .30 - —
solut., 8% bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½% bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Fluoride, bbls., wks.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[2] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[3] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine,[3] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60

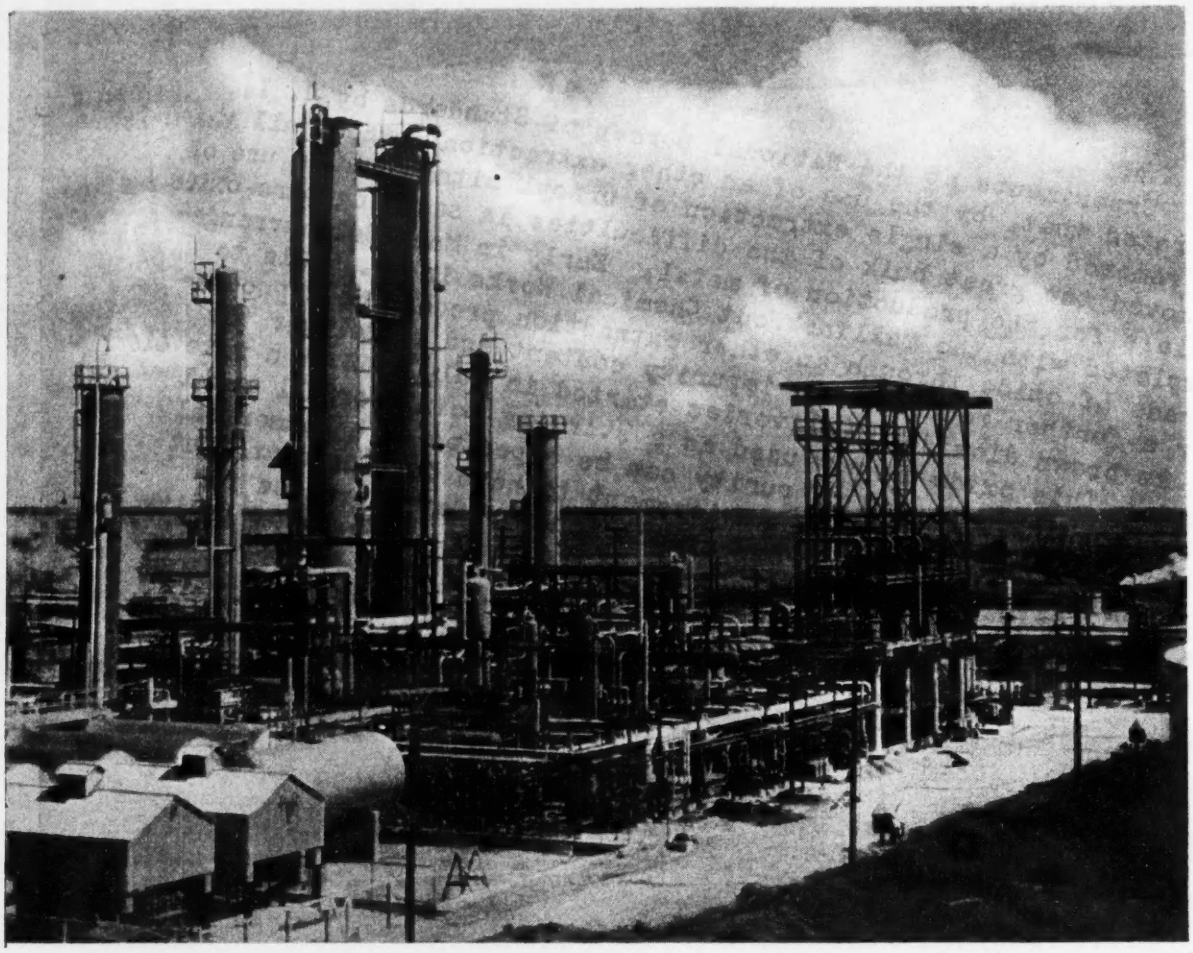
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - .95
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5262- —
OO, bls., futures.. .....lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5053- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .4955- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .4858- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Zansibar, bls.....lb. .17¼- .17⅝
futures, bls.....lb. .17 - .17⅛
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs...lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 6.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .63¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.68 - —
feed grade, 25% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —

Cobalt chloride, kgs., works...lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. No prices
Codeine, sns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
blue, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .28 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31

Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¼- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.100 lbs.10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works...ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.27[7] —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .59½
imported, bbls.....lb. .60 - .95
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .323
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .16 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .29
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .34 - .35
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .38 - .38½
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[3] fertiliser mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.63½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.83½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms.. c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .28
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works..lb. .53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .28½- .29½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.96 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.06 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼



One of more than a score of HF alkylation plants contributing to the production of fighting-grade aviation gasoline.

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• Most HF alkylation plants now producing high-quality alkylate for 100-octane aviation gasoline use Porocel for the final purification of the product. In every case, this activated bauxite adsorbent has proved its superior ability to defluorinate the product to rigid specifications.

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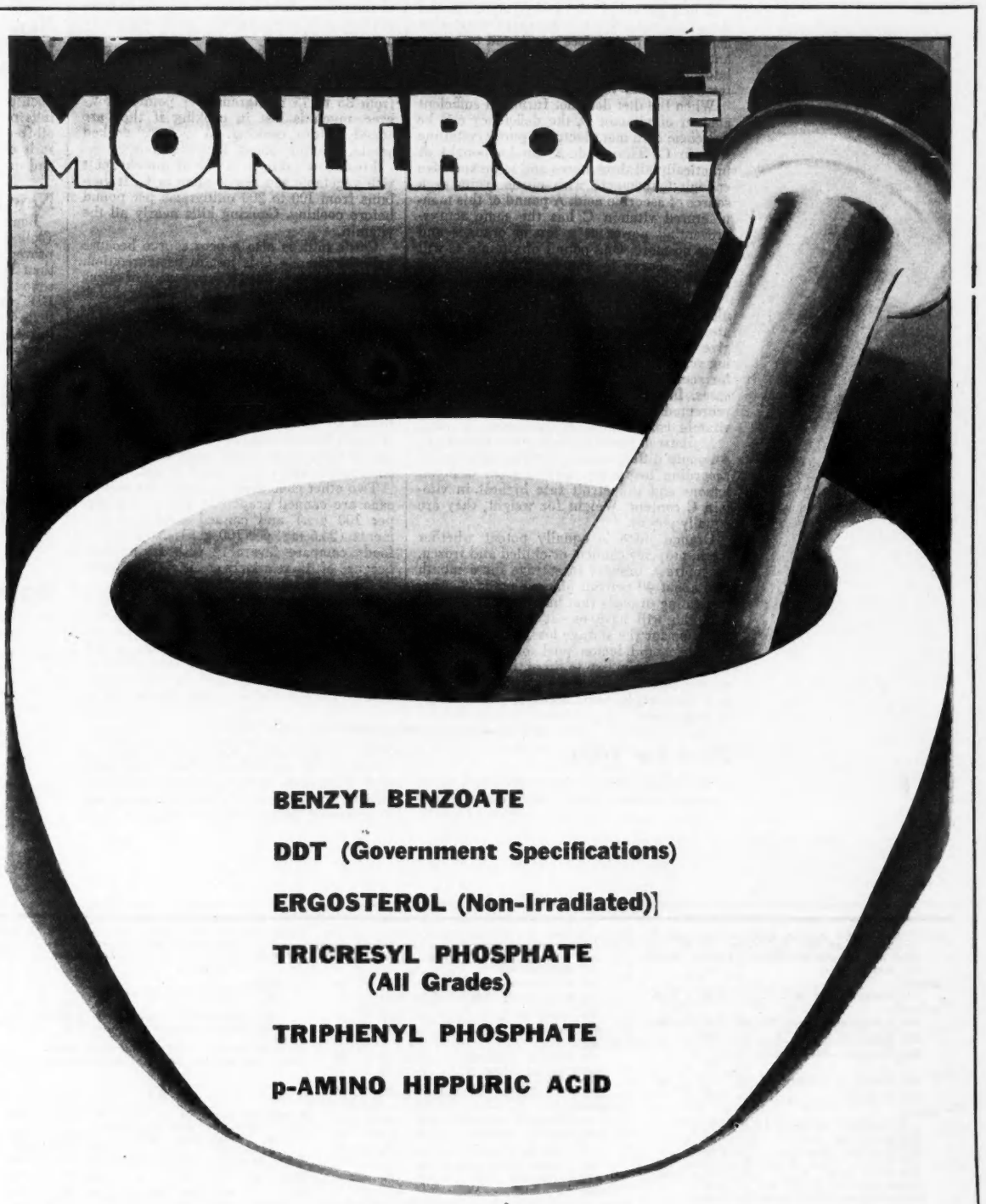
EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENT – ATTAPULGUS CLAY COMPANY, 260 SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 1, PENNA.

POROCEL CORPORATION • BAUXITE ADSORBENTS AND CATALYSTS

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.50 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots.....
100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.
lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works.....lb. No stocks
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast.
ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton55.00 -60.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2220- .2900
1-gal., cns., works.....lb. .2520- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1770- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1820- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .1670- .2250
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .4800- .5075
l.c.l., works.....lb. .4850- .5125
tanks, works.....lb. .4600- .4975
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.
lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works..
lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, divd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.
lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .3. - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works or N.Y. met.lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis
lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,
lb. .19 - —
Dilseed, natural cleaned, bgs.,
lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .17¾- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.
lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.63.00 -69.50
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.95 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.18.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.
lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....fb.21.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.
lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
26 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .60 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[5].....lb. .55 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
190 Lake red R, powd.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.35
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN.
lb. .45 - .50
408 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .60 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
598 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
630 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
666 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble).
lb. .85 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .20 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .20 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black—
805 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 35 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base...lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).
lb. 2.50 -
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .80 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,
lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S..
lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .65 - —



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INSIDE NEWS

NOVEMBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1945

Canned Foods Provide Low-Cost Source of Ascorbic Acid

Before the age of steam, and for hundreds of years, seamen on long voyages were victims of scurvy. As we all know now, this was due to the lack of variety in the food on shipboard. But it was not until 1600 that the disease was successfully challenged. For then it was discovered that by distributing a ration of lemon juice on long trips, British seamen were protected against scurvy. Later on, the use of lime juice gave them the name of "Limeys".

A long period of trial and error set in, and it was not until recent years that the ascorbic acid in the citrus juices was found to be the anti-scurvy ingredient. Ascorbic acid, also known as vitamin C, is usually found in fresh fruit and vegetables.

When the diet does not furnish a sufficient amount of vitamin C, the deficiency can be overcome by a manufactured pure crystalline vitamin C. The product can be bought at practically all drug stores and is inexpensive enough to compete with citrus fruits as a source of ascorbic acid. A pound of this manufactured vitamin C has the same scurvy-preventing power as a ton of oranges and costs no more. One pound of vitamin C will prevent scurvy in one hundred adults for three months.

Patients suffering from gastric or duodenal ulcer, diabetes, or certain allergic diseases are sometimes advised by their physicians to give up fresh vegetables and fruits. Not eating vegetables and fruits often paves the way for scurvy and other vitamin-deficiency diseases. In such cases, these diseases can be prevented by taking the required amount of vitamin concentrates or synthetic vitamins.

Most fresh fruits contain some vitamin C. Amounts differ, though, for the same fruits according to variety. Juices from oranges, lemons and grapefruit rate highest in vitamin C content. Weight for weight, they are equally potent.

Orange juice is equally potent whether fresh, properly canned, or chilled and frozen. In contrast, oranges in storage for a month lose about 40 percent of their potency. Anyone eating oranges that have been in storage a month will have to eat more oranges to make up for the storage loss.

Orange and lemon peel, on the basis of weight, are from two to three times as potent as the juice. Yet when they are processed into marmalade, their ascorbic acid content is negligible.

Tomato juice has about half the vitamin C content of citrus juices. And here too, we find that the canned juice is as good as the fresh juice.

The quantities of nearly all non-citrus fruits that can be included in the ordinary diet gives too little vitamin C to be worth considering. Exceptions to this are strawberries, raspberries and gooseberries. On a weight basis, they are about half as rich as orange juice. And, except during the peak of the season, they are uneconomical in comparison with other equally good sources of ascorbic acid.

Potatoes have been the chief source of vitamin C for most people for the past century and a half. Uncooked, potatoes contain from 35 to 75 milligrams per pound. However, much is lost in cooking if they are sliced before cooking. A potato, cooked whole, contains about 15 milligrams.

Fresh raw cabbage is one of the cheapest rich vegetable sources of vitamin C. It contains from 100 to 200 milligrams per pound before cooking. Cooking kills nearly all the vitamin.

Cow's milk is also a poor source because half the vitamin C is lost in pasteurization. Bottle-fed babies need a supplement of citrus fruit and tomato juice. On the other hand, most canned condensed milks retain a considerable portion of their vitamin C; the modern roller-drying process preserves nearly all the vitamin.

Canned orange juice is considered by authorities to lead all other canned foods in ascorbic acid values. Research has established an average of 39.4 mg. per 100 gm. A single 8-ounce glass of canned orange juice can be expected to supply more than the recommended daily allowance of 75 mg.

Two other good sources of ascorbic acid in cans are canned grapefruit juice (33.8 mg. per 100 gm.) and canned grapefruit segments (24.6 mg. per 100 gm.). And canned foods compare favorably with fresh foods because of the relatively small average losses in the commercial canning process.

Because all canned foods are *processed*—ready to warm or chill and eat—they rate high in nutritive values. This contrasts with values quoted for certain raw foods, including some vegetables, which lose much of their vitamin potency both in transit from field to kitchen and in preparation in homes. 1117

Food for Yeast

There has been much research and much speculation as to what elements in bread dough causes the rapid production of gas by yeast—a production not equalled in any of the synthetic media which had been tried. Now a group of research workers announce that the essential ingredients are potassium, magnesium, phosphate and sulphate ions, sugar, a yeast-available nitrogen compound, and the vitamins thiamine, pyridoxine, and nicotinic acid.

With all of these, the yeast is reported to give a gas-production curve like that for flour with salt and a good source of nitrogen. Without any one of the announced essential ingredients the rate decreases. 1118

Electronics for Blanching

Blanching vegetables for freezing or dehydration in order to produce a negative catalase test involves a loss of vitamins and frequently a loss of texture of the vegetables. Electronic heating accomplishes, it is found, the same enzyme inactivation, with an almost negligible loss of ascorbic acid, and great improvement in texture retention. 1119

New Wire Coatings Last Longer

Brittleness and diminished adhesion, resulting from oxidation ageing, have always been a drawback to the use of lacquer coatings on aluminum wire. Wires coated with oil-free phenolic lacquers, which do not absorb oxygen, can be stored for six months and used at temperatures up to 135°-150° C. 1120

New Stronger Insecticide

Benzene hexachloride, new insecticide (called 666 in Great Britain) has been proved to be nine or ten times more toxic than DDT when tested in deodorized kerosene insecticide sprays against houseflies. DDT was shown to be approximately twice as toxic as pyrethrins. Both DDT and benzene hexachloride were found to be less effective than pyrethrins in knock down value. 1121

Even Used Cans Proven Good

Discarded No. 2 tin cans have been shown to have a definite value in a recent test. After the tins were thoroughly cleaned, both red and black raspberries were frozen in the cans, which were covered by a sheet of cellophane or waxed paper held securely in place by a tight band or string. They were examined at monthly intervals. After seven months' storage, the fruit was found to be kept as well as those in sealed cellophane containers. 1122

...there's nothing like cans!

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
281 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
284 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
285 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4 65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. 41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. 50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .42 - —
83 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A[3].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
262 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
351 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
355 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.06 - 1.12
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Elcampane root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 44.50 -45.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
***Hydrochloride*, tin, 100 ozs., oz. .50 - —**
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .75 - —

Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Heuston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram, vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1050-.1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1100-.1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0950-.1100

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BALTIMORE • CHICAGO • HAMILTON, OHIO • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Household Fly Spray

Usually 1 plus 1 equals 2. But, for some insecticides, chemists have proved recently that 0 plus 1 may make at least 3.

Sesamine comes from sesame oil and will kill no flies. Pyrethrum kills many flies. Mix these two together, and the mixture will kill three to four times as many flies as pyrethrum alone. The practical result is a more deadly household fly spray now on the market. In this case, 0 plus 1 equals at least 3.

When we entered the war, U. S. Department of Agriculture chemists made use of just such a mixture in the "aerosol bomb". This bomb is a spray device used by the armed forces to protect troops against disease by killing mosquitoes and flies in tents, airplanes, barracks and mess halls. It is a fortunate thing for the soldiers that some insecticides do not act according to arithmetic.

Chemists call this effect a synergy. Synergy means that two substances working together produce a greater effect than the sum of each when working separately. Applied to the farm, synergists increase the effectiveness of insecticides as they are used against crop pests. This saves time and money. It conserves materials. In the case of the aerosol bomb, the spray is not only more effective . . . it helps save more lives and better protects public health. After the war it may serve this same purpose in the farm home.

So far, synergists have been most practical in pyrethrum mixtures and against household and disease-carrying pests such as the mosquito and housefly. The right combination of synergist with rotenone, nicotine, DDT, or other insecticides has not yet been found. Experiments are seeking synergists that will help farmers combat crop pests at less cost. When some synergist makes 0 plus 1 equal 3 on the farm, it will mean considerable savings to farmers, and more effective pest control. 1123

Selecting Tomatoes for Higher Vitamin Content

Tomatoes are a popular food. Their vitamin and mineral contents are their most valuable contribution to human nutrition. Studies have been made with large numbers of well known commercial canning varieties to find their nutritional value. In connection with the study, bio-chemists developed rapid determinations for certain vitamins. This was necessary because of the large numbers of tomato fruits that had to be tested quickly.

During the past season the most suitable commercial varieties were crossed with wild relatives from South America. The latter types have tested as much as threefold the vitamin C content of the highest commercial variety. Conclusions of other nutritional work are equally as interesting. 1124

Technical Topics

ASCORBIC ACID ADDED TO MILK — Ascorbic acid can be added to evaporated milk in sufficient quantity to bring the total to 100 mg. per liter on a reconstituted basis, and this amount is maintained well in storage. Thus, with the customary vitamin D, evaporated milk makes another advance as a baby food. 1125

BETTER CARP — Carp was "very favorably" received by a large test group recently. In canning, the fish is steamed, then flaked, filled in to the cans and processed. Its proponents claim that it tastes like practically anything — chicken, beefsteak, tunafish — except carp. 1126

SUPERIOR CELLULOSE—A new method announced for preparing a superior cellulose includes the use of the chemical properties of soap. 1127

POLISHING COMPOSITIONS — A new formula is reported for a concentrated emulsifying agent in polishing compositions using soap. 1128

PROTECTS CHROME YELLOW — Chrome yellow (lead chromate) is made proof against the darkening effects of exposure to light by the addition of small proportions of white hydrous oxides of aluminum and related elements (titanium) and a colorless compound of a rare earth metal (cerium hydrous oxide). 1129

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR SUSPENSION MORE STABLE — Suspension of precipitated sulphur, in lotions and similar preparations is finer and more stable when methylcellulose is added to the liquid vehicle. 1130

SULFA DRUGS AND DYES — It is reported that sulfa drugs can be made effective against bacteria by mixing them with certain dyes. The discoverer promises therapeutic value. 1131

ASBESTOS PAINT — Asbestos paint is offered as better than cresylic compositions for the protection of structural timbers, against termites and other wood-boring insects. The paint contains 10 percent of short-fiber asbestos in a quick-drying asphalt-piling coating. 1132

CRAYONS WRITE ON WET GLASS — Crayons which write facilely on glass, even when glass is wet and cold, is possible when about 7 percent of a cationic detergent, such as cetyltrimethyl-ammonium bromide, is added to the paraffin-beeswax-petrolatum base in which the fat-soluble dye is held. 1133

DEWAXING LAC — A simplified process for the dewaxing of lac is reported by washing the seedlac with dilute alkali solution, dissolving in heated sodium carbonate solution, straining, refluxing with sodium carbonate, cooling, filtering, precipitating with dilute sulphuric acid and drying. 1134

GLYCERINE — Glycerine is now said to be produced by action of a strain of bacteria on a glucose solution. 1135

EFFECTIVE OIL FOR FLY SPRAY — Recent research shows that Oil of Backhousia is the most effective of essential oils as an activator for pyrethrins in fly spray. 1136

DYESTUFF REVEALED LEAKS—Fluorescein L T, a strong dyestuff, was used to locate breaks in the huge pipeline carrying fuel across the English Channel. The dye produced large colored patches on the sea surface so that divers could quickly repair the damage. 1137

POLISHING WITH COFFEE GROUNDS —Coffee grounds have been found to have the right degree of abrasiveness for cleaning and polishing airplane cylinders by a prominent airline. 1138

GERM-KILLER — Burdock weed, a forgotten old remedy, is now found to have the power to kill a number of germs. 1139

EXPLOSIVE IMPROVES OILS — Pentaerythritol, long recognized as a powerful explosive, also improves oils and resins for surface coatings. Early in the war, the fast and hard-drying oils essential for varnish, paint, enamel, printing ink and linoleum were imported from the Far East. Every effort was made to improve the lower and softer drying domestic linseed and soybean oils. Pentaerythritol has recently been developed as a suitable substitute and may eventually replace imported oils as the former can be produced more cheaply. 1140

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article — also name of the magazine you saw it in.

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l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1125- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.0975- .1175
NF, dms.	lb.	.14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38 - —
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., drvs.	lb.	.58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.	lb.	.18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.90
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.,	lb.	.26 - .32
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.	lb.	.33½- .39½
Ethyl myristate, dms., works.	lb.	.55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[8] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0842- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0891- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.0743- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.14½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.57 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	5.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 - 2.55
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10 - .16
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 - 2.25
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons	ton.	17.00 -20.50
bulk c.l.	ton.	14.00 -17.50
Feldspar, glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons	ton.	12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.	ton.	9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons	ton.	20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.19½ Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	.13½- .14
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.07¾- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.	lb.	.13½- .15
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	18.50 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.45 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .26
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).		
Fishmeal,[3,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	78.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast.	ton.	66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
kegs	lb.	.11 - —
Fleaseed, dom., French-type, bgs.	lb.	.82 - .84
French, black, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18½- .22
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 98- 98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.	ton.	37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	33.00 - —
85%, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	32.00 - —
80%, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	31.00 - —
less than 80%, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[3] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0529- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0460- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0510- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0235- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.35 - .38
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00 - —
Chicago	ton.	4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .23½
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.	lb.	.15½- .20½
tanks, works	lb.	.09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.	gal.	.75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.16½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30½- —

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.24 - .28
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.25 - —

[1] Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more, 5.25 - —; smaller lots, 5.30 - 5.40.
[3] Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works, ton, 72.50 - —; 65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton, 78.50 - —. Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb, .0529- —; l.c.l., works, lb, .0570- —; dms., extra, c.l., works, lb, .0460- —; l.c.l., works, lb, .0510- —; tanks, works, lb, .0235- —; tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C., lb, .0345- —.
[6] Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works, lb, .50 - —; smaller lots, works, lb, .52 - .60.
[7] Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works, ton, 72.50 - —; 65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton, 78.50 - —. Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast, ton, 66.50 - —.
[8] Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb, .0842- —; West of Rockies, lb, .0891- —; l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb, .0891- —; West of Rockies, lb, .0941- —; tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb, .0743- —; West of Rockies, lb, .0792- —.

Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal.	.06	—
Bayenne, 73-75 oct., tanks... gal.	.08	—
Gulf Coast, 73-75 oct., tanks, gal.	.06	—
Group 3, 75 oct., tanks...gal.	.06	—
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, †anks..gal.	.0655-	.0775
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal.	.04¼-	.04⅝
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., divd. lb.	.96	- .97
export, cs.....lb.	1.00	- —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.		
Geisemium root, bls.....lb.	No stocks	
Gentian root, bls.....lb.	.24	- .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.36	- .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.37	- .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms....lb.	No prices	
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb.	.15	- .15½
Calicut, bgs.....lb.	.16½-	.17
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb.	.16½-	.17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb.	.17½-	.18
unbleached, bgs.....lb.	.16½-	.17
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb.	.23	- .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb.	.21½-	.22
No. 3, bgs.....lb.	.17½-	.18
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb.	.17	- .17½
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.... 100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb.	.16	- —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.15½-	—
Glue, bone, calcium-type, 58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb.	.17	- —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.18½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.		
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd.lb.	.14	- .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.15	- .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.16	- .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.17	- .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.18	- .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.19	- .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.20	- .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.21	- .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.22	- .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.23	- .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.24	- .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.25	- .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.26	- .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb.	.27	- .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.		
Glycerin, crude, sapenification, 88%, to refiners, tanks...lb.	.12⅝-	—
soapiye, 80%, tanks.....lb.	.11½-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb.	.16½-	.18½
l.c.l.....lb.	.17	- .18¾
tanks.....lb.	.16¼-	.18
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb.	.16¾-	.18¼
l.c.l.....lb.	.17¼-	.18¾
tanks.....lb.	.16½-	.18
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb.	.17¼-	.18¼
l.c.l.....lb.	.17¼-	.18¾
tanks.....lb.	.17	- .18
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb.	.17⅝-	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks.....lb.	.17¼-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb.	.14⅝-	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.17¼-	—
tanks.....lb.	.16⅝-	—
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb.	.22	- —
Stearate, dms.....lb.	.26	- —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.	20.75	-21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.	13.00	- —
USP IX, bots.....oz.	14.50	-14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb.	8.25	- 8.35
powd., bxs.....lb.	8.50	- 8.60
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb.	No stocks	
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb.	.30	- .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb.	.04½-	—
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb.	.05	- —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb.	.05½-	—
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb.	.06	- —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb.	.07	- —
90% and up, same basis. lb.	.08	- —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb.	.08¼-	—
White, choice, loose.....lb.	.08⅞-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).		
Green, brilliant,[1] thiofiavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb.	3.25	- —
tungatic, kgs., works.....lb.	3.75	- —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb.	.23	- —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb.	.25	- —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.26	- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.29	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.33	- —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.09¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08	- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09	- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.10	- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.12	- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.12	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.14	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.17	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.18	- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.19	- —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb.	.20	- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.21	- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks. lb.	.24	- —
Malachite, thiofiavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb.	3.00	- —
tungatic, bbls., works....lb.	3.50	- —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb.	.85	- —
toner, bbls., works.....lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Paris (see P).		
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb.	3.00	- —
emerald, kgs.....lb.	2.60	- —
Verdigris (see V).		
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)		
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb.	.21	- .23
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb.	.26	- .32
Wood, bls.....lb.	.06	- .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb.	1.75	- 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb.	2.40	- 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.57	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.58	- .78½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).		
Aloe (see A).		
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb.	.90	- .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb.	.11½-	.13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb	.28	- .30
Asafetida (see A).		
Asphaltum (see A).		
Gum, benzoin, artificial, cns..lb.	1.75	- 2.35
Siam, cs.....lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb.	.52	- 1.00
Camphor (see C).		
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb.	.55⅞-	—
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.21½-	—
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.16⅞-	—
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.14⅝-	—
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.09⅜-	—
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.15⅞-	—
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.12⅜-	—
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.18⅜-	—
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.12⅜-	—
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.10⅜-	—
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.08½-	—
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.11⅝-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb.	.15⅝-	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb.	.13½-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb.	.12¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.15⅝-	—
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb.	.10½-	—
unscraped, same basis.lb.	.09	- —
chips, same basis...lb.	.05⅝-	—
dust, same basis...lb.	.05½-	—
Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb.	.13¼-	—
nubs and chips, same basis, lb.	.05⅝-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb.	.12	- —
unscraped .....lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis..lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.17⅝-	—
chips, same basis...lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis...lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis...lb.	.13⅝-	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb.	.23⅝-	—
chips, same basis...lb.	.11⅝-	—
dust, same basis...lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis...lb.	.16⅝-	—
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.07⅝-	—
MA, same basis.....lb.	.09¾-	—
MB, same basis.....lb.	.09¼-	—
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb.	.11⅝-	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb.	.13½-	—
dark, light, same basis..lb.	.14½-	—
white, same basis.....lb.	.15½-	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.14	- —
B, same basis.....lb.	.13⅝-	—
C, same basis.....lb.	.13⅜-	—
CBB, same basis.....lb.	.12	- —
CNE, same basis.....lb.	.10	- —
D, same basis.....lb.	.12⅝-	—
DBB, same basis.....lb.	.11	- —
DK, same basis.....lb.	.09½-	—
DU, same basis.....lb.	.08⅝-	—
dust, same basis.....lb.	.07⅝-	—
WB, same basis.....lb.	.09¾-	—
WS, same basis.....lb.	.11⅝-	—
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.15½-	—
dust, same basis.....lb.	.07⅝-	—
whse., entry point, c.l..lb.	.08⅝-	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb.	.15	- —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.12⅜-	—
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb.	.13	- —
nubs, WCB, same basis..lb.	.13⅜-	—
seeds, dust, same basis...lb.	.08⅝-	—
SG, same basis.....lb.	.10½-	—
small chips, same basis..lb.	.11⅜-	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.23⅝-	—
mixed, same basis.....lb.	.17⅝-	—
chips, small, same basis..lb.	.12⅜-	—
cuttings of split, same basis, lb.	.19½-	—
nubs, same basis.....lb.	.18	- —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ½c. to ⅚c. higher.		

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3132 S. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO 16 • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, V. P., 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18

THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

Gum, dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C, same basis	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D, same basis	lb.	.28⅝-	—
A/E, same basis	lb.	.25⅝-	—
B, same basis	lb.	.34¾-	—
C, same basis	lb.	.28⅝-	—
D, same basis	lb.	.25⅝-	—
E, same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
F, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
seeds, cs., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices ¼c. higher.	to	½c.	
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse, entry port	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,4] dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.1300-	—
l.c.l., divd. Ill., etc.	lb.	.1325-	—
other points, same basis.	lb.	.1400-	—
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.1050-	.1075
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Ghatti, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.18	- .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.18	- —
dust, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.24	- —
No. 1, extra, same basis	lb.	.34	- —
superior, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 2, extra, same basis	lb.	.30	- —
superior, same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.28	- —
x, same basis	lb.	.36	- —
2x, same basis	lb.	.49	- —
3x, same basis	lb.	.77	- —
bush, assorted, same basis	lb.	.36	- —
bold, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
bright, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
chips, same basis	lb.	.32	- —
dark, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
white, chips, pale, same basis.	lb.	.20¾-	—
extra, same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
dust, pale, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
extra, No. 1, same basis	lb.	.45	- —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.20	- —
superior No. 1, same basis,	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
3x, same basis	lb.	.65¾-	—
4x, same basis	lb.	.66	- —
5x, same basis	lb.	1.50	- —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. higher.	to	½c.	
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Mastic, cs.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.48	- .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.21	- .35
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac,[1] casks	lb.	.97½-	.99½
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.15	- 2.60
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06	- —
powdered	lb.	.07¼-	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	30.65	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17 00	- —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton.	30.65	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	21.45	- —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	10.50	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal.	ton.	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	- —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald.	ton.	9.00	- —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works.	ton.	12.00	- —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works,	ton.	12.00	- —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.57	- .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.95	- 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 9, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32	- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks	
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.21	- .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	—
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	ga.l	.29	- .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanone).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.36	- —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	.11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-35.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	- 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10¾-	.12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.	oz.	20.00	-25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00	-32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾-	.04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.15½-	.16⅛
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 5.80
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	4.50	- —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	39.00	-45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
Hyssop, bgs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .55
Icthammol, NF, bots.	lb.	2.45	- —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	- 2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½-	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½-	.85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	18.00	-23.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67	- —
150-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.28¾-	—
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.	lb.	4.20	- —
Ionone, ketone, bot.	lb.	5.00	- 5.05
Methyl, bot.	lb.	5.25	- 5.30
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bgs.	lb	No prices	
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	- .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.40	- .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.18	- —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	- —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	- —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07	- .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.03¼-	.03
djns., same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.32
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½-	.04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	- .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.53	- —
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54	- .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	- .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17¼-	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Cooperas, and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½-	.11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	- .36
scales, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½-	.25¾
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23¼-	.26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.90	- .95

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...the safe bleaching agent

Hydrogen Peroxide H_2O_2

A 100 volume Hydrogen Peroxide that is economical, effective and reliable. This stabilized product has uniform oxidizing action that assures safe and consistent results.

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING • PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI • MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works	lb.	No prices
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works	lb.	4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb	21 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.85 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.45 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.80 - 1.00

K

Kalama, cns.	lb.	.48 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).		
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.060 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07 - —
Kerosene, at refinery, Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04⅝- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04⅝- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0642⅝- .0655
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0655- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard,[4,7] pure, ref. tres	lb.	.1522½- —
prime steam, tres	lb.	.1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.23¼- .23¾
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks.
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
Turkish, futures, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
select, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼- —
Arsenite,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - .23
standard, paste, cns, c.l.	lb.	.05¾- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - .06¾
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20½
Lead arsenate, standard, paste, 1-lb ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 - .23
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 - —
Lead, carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V. bots.	lb.	2.80 - —
jars	lb.	2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works	lb.	No stocks.
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb.	lb.	.14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.10¼- —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾- —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10½- —
Resinate,[6] precip., 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0780- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22½- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.	lb.	.06½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
other points	lb.	.07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼- .13¾
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¾- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .68
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .18
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	8.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous

Technical

★

WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals

All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX

Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Lime, spray, Rockland, Maine..	ton.	10.00	—
Sciote, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[2] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.75	- 7.80
Linalyl acetate, ex lignaloe wood, bots..	lb.	8.25	- 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.85	- .90
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼-	—
other points	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09	- —
other points	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09	- —
Lithium carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92	- 1.95
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40	- 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45	- 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20	- —
jars	lb.	5.05	- —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50	- —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Titanated,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0565-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0610-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.65	- .66
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.77	- .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.56	-26.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.89½-	.44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.60
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tin.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.96	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,8] dms.	lb.	.153	- .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08½-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09	- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09½-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.10¾-	—
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.			
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00	-42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29	- .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33	- .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.31	- .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.42	- —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75	- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	-42.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.43	- .44
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.33	- .34
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½-	—
Arsenate,[8] bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00	-82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00	-82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	74.75	-79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	73.00	—
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70	—
jars	lb.	5.55	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16	—
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.	lb.	.22	—
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works,	lb.	No stocks	
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04	- .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50	—
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati	ton.	68.50	—
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.60	—
Mangrove bark,[1,5] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports.	ton.	67.50	—
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Mannitol,[9] com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.35	- —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.	lb.	.34	- .35
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.13½	- .14
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.10	- —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
synthetic, tech., cns.	lb.	No prices	
USP, laevo, cns.	lb.	No prices	
racemic, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.05
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70	- .72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.30	- —
50%, pails.	lb.	1.88	- 1.90
Mercury bichromate[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[2] dms.	lb.	2.59	- 2.61
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	3.86	- —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.30	- —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.53	- —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.94	- 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
Mercury and chalk,[2] dms.	lb.	1.68	- 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.,	pkg.	15.00	- —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70	- —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.,	gal.	.62	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	- —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.			
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31	- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.36	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.38	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43	- —
3, dlvd. S. P. and L. A.	gal.	.41	- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51½-	—
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29	- —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.			
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	—
10 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
1-9 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- .15½
10 dms.	lb.	.12¼-	.16¾
1-9 dms.	lb.	.14¼-	.17¾

White Lead Adds

MORE

of the Properties...

...that make Good House Paint

No question about it... you've got to put into a thing what you expect to get out of it.

* * *

In making good house paint, *all* of the properties listed above are important.

* * *

That's why paint manufacturers include Basic Carbonate White Lead in their formulations. Because this *one* pigment not only *has* all these properties but imparts them, in well balanced proportion, to mixed paints.

* * *

Many of these paint-making benefits are directly traceable to White Lead's unique ability to form lead soaps—fully described under the photomicrographic enlargement at the right. If your house paint contains soap-making white lead, it's a better paint.

* * *

Consult National Lead's technical staff for the whole picture of how Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads fit into your formulations. Take advantage of our broad experience, which includes 28 years of continuous outdoor paint testing at our Sayville, L. I. test station.

A Big Plus—LEAD SOAPS

White Lead combines with oil to produce a distinctive type of "soap" formation, with a fibrous structure consisting of multiple projections radiating from a central core.

This photomicrograph shows how the soaps spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film, giving it greater toughness and weather resistance.

It is also characteristic of "lead soaps" that they allow movement all along their intermeshing projections. This action helps improve both elasticity and adhesion.

The tendency of white lead to react with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and thus mixes and grinds well.

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* WHITE LEADS

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.. lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .65 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 1, same basis..gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .48 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 150-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.,.....lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .16
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.25 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l. works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
Mica, dry-grd., roofing, 40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅛- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅜- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅜- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder,[5,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l...lb. .14¼- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. .13⅝- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif; Area 4 Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

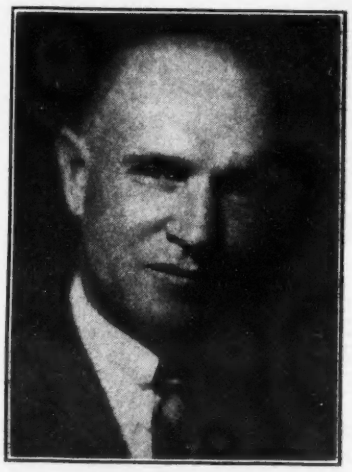
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[5] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .15
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
Ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
Xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskrat, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs.. lb. .18 - .18½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
oriental, bgs.....lb. .09½- .09¾
yellow, bgs., ship't point.lb. .23 - .24
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .23 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.54.60 - —
J2, same basis.....ton.47.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[3] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08½- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.

Neroline, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½



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Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed
over 96 lb...lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.18.25 18.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble,[4] ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] Hopewell, Va., bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[5] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34½- .34⅝
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13½- .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 4.60 - 5.25
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -300.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, Russian, USP, cns....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.55
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.75 - —
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.00
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 8.75 -10.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. No stocks
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. No stocks
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -21.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb. .18 - .28
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., cl. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15⅝- .17⅝
dms., c.l.....lb. .13⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb.16.90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 8 tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅝- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13⅛
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12⅝- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13⅝- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Celery, bots.....lb.16.00 -18.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .65 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.50 -34.50
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .88 - .90
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.20 - 3.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.27.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12⅝- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08¼- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13⅛
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .08⅜- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .16⅜- .17
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Cruce (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 7.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.18 - 1.40
Oil, fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. No stocks
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .80 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb. No stocks
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.50 -13.00
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease)
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, ons..lb.16.00 -18.00
35%-38% ester, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.75 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Oil, lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns. lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns., lb. 6.50 - 6.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns., lb.13.50 -14.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l..lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1320- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-600 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .15 - .17
600-650, steam refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Oil, menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Baltc..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l...lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14⅜- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.85 - 1.90
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb.250.00 -350.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l...lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .24½- .25
Oleo,[1,7] extra dms., Chicago.. lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .13 - —
tankcars, ex dock.....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fats), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00

★ FLORANOL

A single chemical used in compounding Rose Odors. Blends with or replaces Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol.

Samples on Request.

★ CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR — FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION — CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U.S.A.

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Fragrance of the Pine Forest

PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US

Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of Spruce — **Oil of Balsam Fir American**
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure — **Oil of Pine Needles American**

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

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ALDEHYDE C-8 **ALDEHYDE C-10** **ALDEHYDE 12-M**
ALDEHYDE C-16 **ALDEHYDE C-18**

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125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0685- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .03¾- .03½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .03 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .03 - —
350° flash, 80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y. gal. .00½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .03¼- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .03¼- .03¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. No stocks
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, divd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12⅜- .15¾
foots, acid, 90%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, divd. E., lb. .1573- .1575
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.55 - 4.10
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.25 - 6.85
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 6.75 -7.50
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., divd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., divd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —

Oil, putty, dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 6c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1] bulk, New Orleans..lb. .1156½- —

Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .15⅝- —
tanks, divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅜- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16⅜- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅜- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅜- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —

Red oil prices for ton lots are ⅛ cent per pound higher, and 1 cent higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.35
U.S.P., cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 7.00 - 7.25

Oil, sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .55 - .60
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks.....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1398- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .08½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1360- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1240- .1247
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1442- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Sunflower,[6] imp., refined, tanks, lb. .1433- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., wks. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.59.65 - 63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —

Oil, tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13⅜- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32⅜- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29⅜- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks.....lb. .38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .27 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.35.00 -45.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1167 Nom.
Winter bleached, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .38 - .42
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .44
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .49 - .53
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .51 - .55
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .53 - .57
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .61
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .65 - .69
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .53½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .61 - .64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .62½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 9.00 -24.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .12⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .13½- .14
sweet, bis.....lb. .14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .06½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.6° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .42 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....grain. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.25

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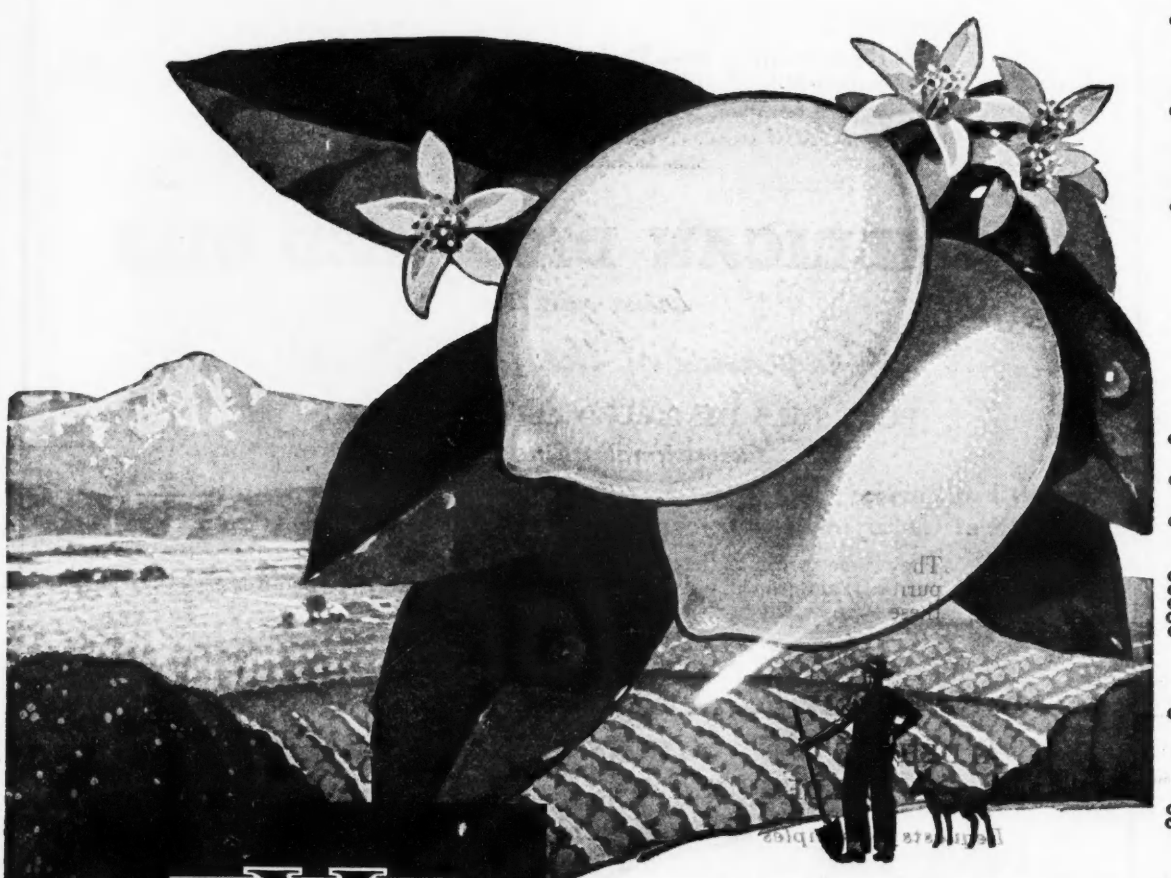

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Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.45 - .46¼
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.26½- .28
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.34 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 - .37
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher		
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.21 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 - —
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, obys., cns.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, xgs., wks.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.28 - .34
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 unit.		.55 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., divd.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller containers	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07½- .07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.1100- —
Red, capsicum, Carolina, long, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.32 - .33½
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks
Chillies, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70 - .75
imported, bls.	lb.	.90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782- .0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.25
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.,	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
snow, dms. c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades,	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County,	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.22
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
30°-60°C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.03½- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.	gal.	.052 - —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.	gal.	.03½- —
No. 5.	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6.	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 3.	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.	gal.	.03¾- —
No. 6.	bbl.	.90 - —
No. 14-16.	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.07 - .07⅝
No. 2.	gal.	.07 - .0805
No. 3.	gal.	.06¾- .07⅛
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07 - 07⅛
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	1.75 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.595 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.45 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.42 - —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.57 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.515 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.32 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.57 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.445 - —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.47 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅝- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅝- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06¼- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.135 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1150- —
Detroit	gal.	.1380- —
Hartford	gal.	.1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Newark.	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York.	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis.	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis,	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.18½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.p.b., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo.	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	lb.	.07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gals.).	gal.	.125 - —
New York.	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis.	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco,	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07⅛- .07⅛

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Aerocoach Motor Coaches

Precooling Service for Fruits and Vegetables

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
- California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
- East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks..gal. .10 - —
- Group 3, tanks.....gal. .08½- —
- Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
- tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .15 - —
- Boston .....gal .12 - —
- Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
- Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
- Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
- Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
- Newark .....gal. .11 - —
- New York.....gal. .11 - —
- Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
- Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
- St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
- Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

toluol, tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
xylol, tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .26 - —
Sulphonates,[4] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅞- .10⅜
- tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —

50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅞- .10⅜
- tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —

Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —

82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .09¾

USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
- smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92

Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
- smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87

Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .49 - —
- smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —

Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 2.50
- 100%, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00

Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 4.75 - 4.80
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
- commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —

Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
- tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50

Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.20 - —
- 70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 2.60 - —
- 72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
- 75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
- 77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —

entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.... short ton. 3.15 - —
- 68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
- 70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —

Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
- 72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis.long ton. 5.80 - —
- refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.95 - —
- 30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.15 - —
- 31% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.25 - —
- 32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton 5.50 - —
- 33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.00 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
- tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
- yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .25
- dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —

Oxychloride,[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
- l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15

Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14

Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
- Trichloride,[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
- l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15

Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
- kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —

Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
- Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00

Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
- l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —

Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
- l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —

Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
- stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —

Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
- 20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
- smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36

Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, Danish, bgs., futures..lb. .38 - .39
- Domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- Dutch, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
- Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- South American, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46

Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms ...lb. .28 - .30
- cns. .....lb. .31 - .33

Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15

Potash bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10⅝

Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N.Y. or Chi..lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
- 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —

Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06⅝- —

hydrated, 83-85% bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
- dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅝- —

USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
- powd., bbls. dms.....lb. .19 - .21

Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
- l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —

90% basis, liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.56 - —
- l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
- tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —

solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
- l.c.l.. works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —

regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½

liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
- l.c.l., same basis....lb. .03¾- .03⅞
- tanks, same basis...lb. .02⅞- —

solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
- l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06⅝

Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13

Potash chlorate, powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
- export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18

Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .33⅞
- powd., 3c. per lb. higher.

Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
- dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
- 100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —

Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .76
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
- cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —

Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
- dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.36

Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
- 25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —

Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
- powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —

Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
- granular, 50-52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .58⅜- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Potash oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
- tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31

Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¾
- USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21

Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —

Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
- Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
- l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —

solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
- 1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —

32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
- 32° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
- 1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —

40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
- 1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
- powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
- tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —

Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
- kgs. .....lb. .70 - .75

Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —

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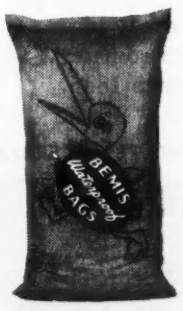

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Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20	-14.96
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00	- —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.40	- .45
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.63	- .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	- —
smaller lots	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾-	—
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.65	- .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
Chi., ton lots	lb.	.04½-	—
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works	lb.	9.25	- 9.50
Pyrethrum concentrate, liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works	gal.	7.15	- —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works	gal.	10.65	- —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.31½-	—
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.33¾-	—
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.25	- —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis,	lb.	.45	- .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports,	long ton.	8.00	-10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyronate, dms., works	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	10.00	-11.50
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00	-13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	9.50	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.50	- —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works,	lb.	.19	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
China, white ivory, cs., works,	lb.	.17	- —
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.	lb.	.14	- —
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.17	- —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
mixed colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account	lb.	.03¾-	.03⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅛-	.06⅜
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works	lb.	.04575-	.0505
tanks, works	lb.	.04075-	—
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.069-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.0915-	—
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10	- —
No. 2	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.09	- —
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½-	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).	flask.	107.00	-112.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Quinine, ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89½-	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½-	—
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	.50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.65	- —
paste, dms.	lb.	.52	- —
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.10	- 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.			
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies	lb.	1.00	- —
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	.85	- —
medium shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.			
Selenide, dark, bbls., works,	lb.	2.50	- —
light, same basis	lb.	2.20	- —
Orange (see Orange).			
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.60	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	- —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works	lb.	.85	- —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼-	—
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
Imp., English, all shades	lb.	.12	- —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis	lb.	.06¾-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis	lb.	.065	- .090
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks.	lb.	1.25	- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.90	- —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	.60	- —
Pink, bbls., works	lb.	.20	- .25
Rose lake, bbls., works	lb.	.25	- .32
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works	lb.	.40	- —
Cadmium, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- —
deep, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.20	- —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.60	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.62	- —
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02	- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.70	- —
Persian (see Orange).			
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.15	- —
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works,	lb.	.55	Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾-	.07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.05	- —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11	- —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265-	—
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03	- —
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03½-	—
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04	- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.50	- 2.65
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., dms.	lb.	2.77	- 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.64	- .74
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.60	- —
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.43	- .45
powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .49
Riboflavin, bots.	kilo.	200.00	- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	- .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	- .46
Rose flowers, pale, futurea, bls.	lb.	.57	- .60
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
Rosin, gum,[1,4,7]—			
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68	- —
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.28	- —
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.28	- —
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.42	- —
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	- —
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	- —
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.48	- —
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.66	- —
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.91	- —
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18	- —
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18	- —
Wood,[1,4,7] B (resin), dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	- —
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.05	- —
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.40	- —

War Paint ... AND PEACETIME PAINT TOO!

The war-stimulated application of Zinc Chromate as a primer coat on ships and planes has given greater protection from corrosion while at the same time effecting a remarkable reduction in weight. The weight thus saved can be utilized in numerous important ways—such as increased capacity for carrying passengers, freight, and fuel.

Old-time maritime specifications, long since out of date, specified a primer coat weighing nearly 25 pounds per gallon, as compared to today's requirement of 11.14 pounds-per-gallon with a zinc chromate primer. Yes, zinc chromate pigments have cut primer coat weight by more than half and give America's ships greatly increased protection from corrosion.

Zinc Chromate is but one of many pigments made from Mutual Bichromates . . . the standard of quality since 1845.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH • CHROMIC ACID • BICHROMATE OF SODA

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

1845-1945 . . . One Hundred Years of Chromium Chemical Progress

Retenone,[1,6] bbls., works.....lb. 10.50 - 12.50
extract, liq., dms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .42 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb. 48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb. 35.50 - 38.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .90 - .92
Sage, Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .30 - .31
Dalmatian-type, No. 1, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .95 - .96
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .68 - .69
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
Greek, bls.....lb. .27 - .29
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .65 - .66
Sage flour, bgs.....lb. .65 - .65¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb. 15.00 - 20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .98
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Washington, bls., futures, source lb. .70 - .71
Salt rock, bgs, c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.20 - 18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l. ... .ton. 19.60 - 23.50
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns..kilo. 170.00 - 175.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.. lb. .40 - .42
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns....lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Reel, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
3, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots. lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4060- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N.Y....lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 3c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 19.00 - 20.00
Silica, amorph, wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.... ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 35.00 - 38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 21.50 - 23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 22.00 - 25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 16.50 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works ....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .27
Silver bullion.....os. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....os. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..os. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....os. .47¼- —
smaller lots.....os. .47½- .47¾
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms. os. .308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., os. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 - 13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, etns.....lb. .02 - .03
Blue, etns. .....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .21 - .22

Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11⅛
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra, light, 58%, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l..... ...100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.,.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls. c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).

Chemicals FOR INDUSTRY

Stauffer manufactures a long list of industrial chemicals in more than a dozen plants strategically located throughout the United States—chemicals for consumption by every conceivable industry—for war and the home front. Wherever your plant is located, Stauffer can supply you promptly and efficiently with industrial chemicals that have proven consistently dependable for sixty years.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

*Aluminum Sulphate	Citric Acid	Sulphur Chloride
Borax	*Copperas	Sulphuric Acid
Boric Acid	Cream of Tartar	*Superphosphate
Carbon Bisulphide	Muriatic Acid	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Tetrachloride	Nitric Acid	Tartaric Acid
Caustic Soda	Silicon Tetrachloride	Textile Stripper
Chlorine	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Titanium Tetrachloride
	Sulphur	

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

420 Lexington Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
221 N. Lasalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
555 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Orlando, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works.....
100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works..
100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works.....
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt)

Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[4,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs is ½c lower
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .28½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd...lb. 12½- —
Diacetate, 53-55% acidity bbls.

Soda fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.o.b. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .28
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.60 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls.....lb .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., pars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.67
dms., jars.....lb 3.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —

Soda metasilicate,[7] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.90
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
dms., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[8] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[9] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..
100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthocilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquete, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb .19 - —

Soda perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .150 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.05
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, spot, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.18.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36¼
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 2.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .08¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms.. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash,[6] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[4] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.35
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .1¢ - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 1.57 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Commonplace Essentials loom large among materials on which many modern advances in chemical synthesis depend. Caustic soda, one of the most familiar faces in the chemical family, is typical. For "NaOH" serves in the processing of rayon yarns for fine fabrics, soaps, refined petroleum and vegetable oils, paper making, and in rubber reclamation. Thorough knowledge of such widely used "Commonplace Essentials"... is combined with Niagara's recognized preeminent standards of manufacture to provide users with the dependable source of supply they need.

An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Niagara Alkali Company

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE • NIATHAL — 60 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾-
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08½
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .46 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms..... lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .16 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l.. works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.51
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 -
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liqu., com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .06 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baltimore, unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l. works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .05¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .03½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms. c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1] f.o.b. Brazil...lb. .06½- —
delivery N. Y.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., cl., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .30¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47½- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .53¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .26½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .84 - .89
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .20½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine,[1] dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Thymol, cns.. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[1,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .53 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .65½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .56
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .34
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 -
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15⅝
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16⅝- .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14⅝- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base, [1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd. l.c.l., ex whse.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.32
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol (toluene) coaltar, 2° industr., dms., return, wks. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° nitration, rst. dms., works, gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., ozs. cs. .32 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .23 - .25
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .55 - .56
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —

The Purchasing Agent

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Too frequently the accomplishments of Purchasing Agents and their staffs have been overlooked in discussions of American industrial might. In emphasizing production records, Purchasing achievements in providing raw materials often are omitted . . . in praising scientific and technical advances, the ingenuity of Purchasing men in locating and obtaining scarce products frequently is unnoticed.

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Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., ans. works..lb. .28 - .29½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - —

Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —

Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —

Triethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —

Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .60 - —

Trimethyloipropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .27½

Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton [illegible]

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).

Tuba root,[3],[6] (see Cube root).

Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices.

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10½- .11
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .10 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.

Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .92 - .98
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East.....gal. .74 - .75
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .65 - .76

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .55 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton 119.80 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations

Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —

Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $13, insurance $1, per].[2]

Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls., futures..lb. .58 - .60
Indian, bls.....lb. .45 - .46

Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb 10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
[illegible].....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks

Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .23 - .48

Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —

Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Vinylpyridin, ret dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —

Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14

Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin)
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)

Violet, methyl, toner (see M).

V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1],[6] E. African, bgs., f.a.s...ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Agr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock.lb. .0572- .0597

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).

Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
ctns., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
slabs, bgs., ton lots...lb. No stocks
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks
ctns., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
round or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
ctns., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks

Candelilla, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. No stocks
200 lbs. or over.....lb. No stocks
100 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 3c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
200 lbs. or over.....lb. No stocks
100 lbs.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).

Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. 15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18

Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks

Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works. lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .23¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼

Montan domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35

Ouricury, bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. No stocks
smaller lots.....lb. No stocks
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.

Paraffin (see P).

Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28

White lead (see Lead, white).

White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —

White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15

Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00

Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 90¼%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.60
99% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —

—*Continued on page 44*

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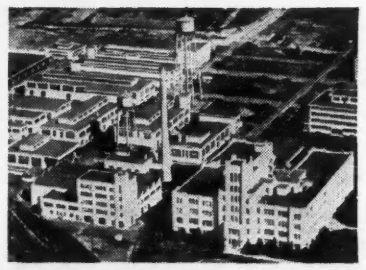

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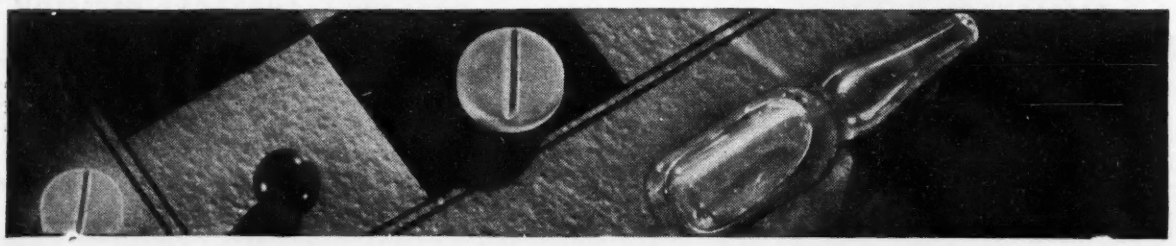

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Public Health Care

The popular demand for better medical service was strongly and ably supported by President Truman in a message to Congress November 19, proposing a national health program. The President carried the idea of health care as a national problem and duty to the extent of proposing a compulsory system of health insurance, the financing of which would, in part, be handled by a tax on individual earnings similar to that of the social security system.

The President's national health program, in spite of his emphatic reiterations that it was not a scheme of socialized medicine, was met immediately with political and professional charges of socialization—in the obnoxious sense of state dictation. The fitness of such a designation depends on a number of conditions, none of which is inevitably inherent in the idea. The program is one of public health care. It has, of course, certain political aspects. In all respects it is comparable with a public system of education, although it would start with a measure of centralization and Federal supervision which is gradually being approached in the public school system.

The public school system did not come into existence unopposed by private interests. In many respects it still lags behind the private schools, but it meets a need which the latter never would reach. And it provides a service that is a national necessity. The necessity in that instance is no greater than that for an equally comprehensive distribution of the services of medical care. There is no difference in importance between the two factors of the partnership anciently expressed:—*"Mens sana in corpore sano."*

Those who desire private schooling—and can afford it—are not compelled to stick with the public school system. They have freedom of choice, even though, as it would be under a system of compulsory health insurance, they are taxed for the support of the universally available public service. No teacher is compelled except by force of individual circumstances to engage in the public service; it would be the same with physicians under the public health care system.

Federal supervision, with some inevitable degree of control, is the one problematical aspect of the proposed health program. But, like many other national matters — including education — health care is fundamentally a problem and a duty of the United States: there is no equity in unnecessarily penalizing the residents of benighted States, whether their environmental conditions be of material or financial, social or political derivation. As it is, again, with a public system of education, so it must be in a public system of health care that the functioning units be as widely decentralized as possible; that administration be local, with as full a degree of autonomy as is consistent with the meeting of minimum requirements.

The President has laid out a sound program for the providing of a greatly needed public service. The defining and the implementing of that program is the responsibility of the professions and the businesses of the healing arts—a responsibility which must have governmental endorsement, but must not be a thing of politics on either side. It is a public service, a public trust.

—BOND YOURSELF TO KEEP THE PEACE—

Congress Off the Job

Congress has been getting some good advice from a few of its members who feel that it is a legislative body, not an investigation agency. The tendency of Congress to function as a grand jury with reference to matters of four or five years ago while neglecting legislation demanded by the problems of today and the needs of tomorrow is difficult to reconcile with its frequent chidings of usurpers of legislative prerogatives or powers.

Among the slowly progressing legislative measures for which it is difficult to get the consideration of a quorum none is more necessary than the six-months-old bill designed to permit and to facilitate and perhaps to expedite reorganization of governmental agencies. One form of this bill has been passed by the senate; another, by the house. What the final law will be, nobody knows. The indications are that it will not be adequate to the need for more economy and less conflicting duplication in a score or more fields of governmental functioning.

It can be taken as a foregone conclusion that no law will come out of Congress that will reduce governmental agencies to an essential minimum or will channel all correlated or even relevant matters through a short, straight procedure. There is no possibility that the things which belong to the departments of the cabinet will be placed wholly in the hands of those offices, or that all closely related matters now entrusted to two or three departments will be concentrated in the one to which they logically belong.

None could be so naive as to expect that Congress will include in any early enacted legislation a program for the improvement of its own functioning. Its interest in improvement is not likely to reach beyond the matter of compensation. There is need for a fact-finding service for Congress, applied to its functioning as a law-making body, especially in matters of revenue and expenditure. There is need for a mobile auxiliary of some sort which would do away with junkets. There is need for a legislative system of straight-line functioning. There is need for the instilling of a greater measure of national-mindedness.

Contributions toward improvement in governmental functioning take time — they also require a greater degree and a better kind of capability than is needed for the investigating of why the Pearl Harbor defense was caught asleep. The probing and punishing of war's blunders are something for the Department of Justice. The providing of implementation for the progress of peace is primarily a legislative job—and it is immeasurably more necessary.

—BOND YOURSELF TO KEEP THE PEACE—

Misuse of Drugs

Those who concern themselves, usually with the best of intentions, in matters of public welfare are perturbed by reports and known incidents of the misuse of an increasing variety of drugs of therapeutic importance. The result is another movement for control of traffic in the drugs involved—the customary procedure of tackling problems of human behavior by attempts to outlaw the inanimate objects involved. The difficulty is that it is never possible to keep up with the ingenuity of their human misusers. And certainly there can be no "basket" proscription, even though the humorous history of prohibitions does relate that there was a time when a razor, a butcherknife, or a clothesline could not be sold during the Dog Days to a Pennsylvania Dutchman without a prescription!

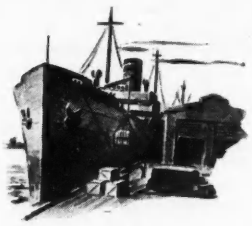
Barbiturates are one of the major drugs involved in the frightening news of misuse, although their involvement in suicides and accidental deaths (other than by motorcar) has been less than 0.5 percent. Rigid control of the sale of barbiturates is strongly advocated—illuminating gas is not similarly assailed—but no thought is given to the hundreds of persons who have been turned from self-destruction by the quieting effects of barbiturates.

The adrenergic drugs are getting notice as habit-formers. They are not yet in the class of "killers," but are regarded by some to be as baneful as opiates to the human race, although they apparently belong in effects in the category with marihuana. They are reported to have got into the materia medica of those who "doctor" racehorses—a field in which the indicated punishment logically is visited upon the human misuser.

Those who want to do away with themselves—or with somebody else—by means of a drug will find a way in spite of all proscriptions of sales. Suicidal taking of a hundred or more tablets of acetylsalicylic acid has not been uncommon in Europe recently. Accidental deaths from overdoses of drugs are more often suicides, the taking of a dose of fatal size not being an easy error. Little, if anything, is gained by proscribing the sale of any particular drug. Those who misuse a drug for some one or other desired effect should be punished—if a penalty is warranted—however they may acquire the drug. Those who cater to habitues should be dealt with as the criminals they are; their apprehension is not difficult. But, aside from materials which are primarily poisons, proscribing of the sales of drugs is not the remedy for their misuse. In fact, it frequently has an opposite effect, and it does hamper necessary use.

Don't put off your buying of Christmas Seals.

The antituberculosis work which they aid is a real health-care service.



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Heavy Chemicals

Although there was evidence of an easier supply condition in some of the smaller chemicals, the heavy tonnage items in most instances remained short of consuming demand. Labor disturbances during the past month have interfered with the alkali group and delayed shipments have aggravated output of other chemicals dependent upon soda ash and caustic soda as a base. At the close of the month, prospects were more favorable for alkali production as a result of a settlement of most of the labor difficulties at producing plants. According to the latest official figures on output, there is a tendency to regulate production to fit consuming demand and prevent accumulations of certain chemicals. This was noticeable in calcium carbide, synthetic anhydrous ammonia, nitric acid and sulphuric acid.

Soda phosphates have retained the same tight position that has featured the market for several weeks. While difficulty in securing soda ash in sufficient quantities may have restrained production of these phosphates, the stringency seems to be the result of an unusually active demand from the soapmakers. The cobalt chemicals have not commanded much buying interest of late from the paint trade probably because these consumers have left-over inventories resulting from the cancellation of former contracts. An improved supply of chlorine is expected with the resumption of more production. Weather conditions will be the dominating influence on calcium chloride after the turn of the year. In general, the consuming outlook is confused owing to the constant labor unrest in some of the largest consuming industries.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.4 in the week ended Nov. 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 97.5 in the previous week and 90.3 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Rubber makers' sulphur, 15c. per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Texas plant.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	168.9	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

For Current Prices see page 9.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Production of synthetic dropped around 4,000 tons in September. The total was 42,685 tons, compared with 46,787 tons in August. Stocks at the end of September were down to 5,980 tons, compared with 6,709 tons on August 31.

Ammoniac Sal—September output registered 5,399,000 pounds, compared with 5,953,000 pounds in August. Stocks on September 30 were 2,361,000 pounds, against 1,735,000 at the close of the preceding month. Current production of white granular is constantly being drained by steady purchases for use in the manufacture of dry-salt batteries.

Bleaching Powder—Less bleach was made in September. The total output amounted to 1,083,000 pounds, compared with 1,699,000 pounds in August. Stocks recorded a sharp decline at the end of the month with 782,000 pounds available against 1,061,000 pounds at the end of August.

Calcium Acetate—Output in September consisted of 566,000 pounds, compared with 730,000 pounds in August. The supply at the end of September was down to 106,000 pounds against 117,000 pounds at the end of the preceding month.

Calcium Carbide—A drop of nearly 10,000 tons was recorded in September production of the commercial grade. Total output amounted to 45,384 tons against 55,090 tons in August. Stocks increased to 41,643 tons at the end of the month, compared with 34,099 tons at the close of August.

Calcium Hypochlorite—Output was about the same as bleaching powder during September. The total was 567,000 pounds of true 70 percent available chlorine, compared with 1,281,000 pounds in August. Stocks at the end of the month were 446,000 pounds against 690,000 pounds on August 31.

Calcium Phosphate—Monobasic production in September did not vary much from August. The total was 4,747,000 pounds against 4,525,000 pounds in August. Stocks were given at 3,971,000 pounds on September 30, compared with 3,590,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month. Dibasic production in September was moderately higher at 5,873,000 pounds, compared with 5,110,000 pounds in August. Inventories registered 820,000 at the end of September against 1,036,000 pounds at the close of August.

Carbon Dioxide—Liquid and gas production in September amounted to 16,454,000 pounds, compared with 19,708,000 in August. Stocks on September 30 were 2,261,000 pounds against 2,079,000 pounds at the end of August. Solid (dry ice) output in September amounted to 62,764,000 pounds against 68,858,000 pounds in the preceding month. Inventories September 30 amounted to 12,877,000 pounds, compared with 11,658,000 at the end of August.

Chlorine—Labor disturbances during the month have interfered with production, but nearly all strikes have now been settled. Without labor difficulties, output should be sufficient to meet requirements. September production amounted to 89,600 tons, compared with a revised 97,659 tons in August. Inventories at the end of September showed 6,387 tons against a revised total of 6,499 tons at the close of August.

Cobalt Chemicals—Not unusually active at present. Reported that paint manufacturers in several instances have inventories, of the grades used in driers, left over from government contracts and are temporarily out of the market. Cobalt supplies are not a problem at present.

Copper—Trade reports were heard to the effect that the United States government is about to resume its purchases of foreign metal, chiefly from Latin-American countries, as well as some from Canadian producers. The purpose of the move would be to increase supplies owing to a low rate of output from domestic copper properties caused largely by a shortage of manpower. All United States foreign copper purchase contracts are reported to have expired on October 31 and have not been renewed.

Potash Caustic—Soapmakers are not taking as much of this material as usual as their output has been reduced through the scarcity of animal and vegetable oils. The production of caustic potash in September was 4,532 tons, compared with 4,665 tons in August. Stocks at producing plants at the end of September were 3,809 tons against 3,159 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Soda Ash—Tonnage produced was of larger dimensions at the end than at the beginning of the month owing to the settlement of several labor difficulties. The supply situation has not changed much. Bulk ash is in a better position for shipment than ash in paper bags, and this condition will probably continue until there is more manpower available. Production of finished light ash in September was 160,528 tons against 183,086 tons in August. Stocks were placed at 23,549 tons on September 30, compared with 23,549 tons at the end of August. Output of finished dense ash in September was 121,594 tons, compared with 120,680 tons in August. Stocks were 14,073 tons at the end of September against 10,493 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Soda Bicarbonate — Production in September amounted to 13,846 tons, compared with 14,593 tons in August.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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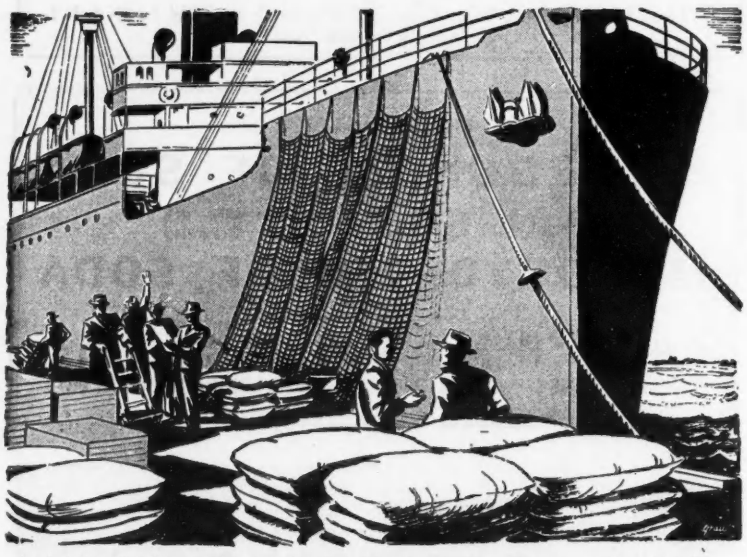

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Inventories registered 2,857 tons at the end of September against 3,787 tons on August 31.

Soda, Caustic—More caustic liquor is being evaporated into solid and more is being flaked than at the beginning of the month. While this has assisted shipments, it has not eased the supply situation. Settlement of some long standing labor difficulties has brightened prospects, but the active extent of demand has kept ahead of current production, leaving the situation tight. September production amounted to 85,323 tons of liquid and 14,966 tons of solid by the electrolytic process, compared with 92,057 tons of liquid and 17,786 tons of solid in August. The lime soda process afforded an output of 54,646 tons of liquid and 18,929 tons of solid in September, against 60,261 tons of liquid and 19,947 tons of solid in August. Combined stocks on September 30 were 55,616 tons, compared with 52,733 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Sulphur—One of the makers of the rubber makers' grade has reduced the price to $1.35 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. Texas plant. This represents a decline of approximately 15c. per 100 pounds at most of the producing areas.

Acids

Muriatic—Over half of the muriatic acid produced of late has been consumed in producing plants. Output during the month of September amounted to 30,552 tons compared with a revised total of 33,839 tons in August. Stocks at the end of the month were 3,376 tons, against a revised amount of 2,848 tons on August 31.

Nitric—September output was off more than 5,000 tons from August. The September production registered 32,025 tons, compared with 37,088 tons in August. Stocks on September 30 were 5,968 tons against 6,259 tons at the close of the preceding month. The major part of production was consumed by producing plants.

Oxalic—Shipments against scheduled requirements have prevented any improvement in the supply situation. Heavy miscellaneous consuming demand has outdistanced production temporarily and suppliers have about all the business they desire for the next few weeks. Carlot shipments are being booked for late January.

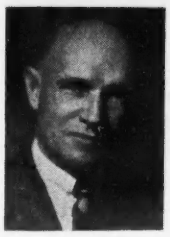
Phosphoric—Production in September gained nearly 6,000 tons over the previous month. September output amounted to 63,809 tons of 50 percent H_3PO_4. August production was 57,952 tons. Stocks at the end of September were 12,102 tons, compared with 12,838 tons at the close of August. Here also the heaviest consumption was in producing plants.

Sulphuric—September recorded a decline in production of over 100,000 tons. The totals were 677,596 tons in September and 783,209 tons in August. None of this output was consumed in producing plants. Stocks at the end of September was 305,208 tons, compared with 280,574 tons on August 31.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—No developments that might modify conditions to the production and distribution of sulphuric acid have taken place in the last week, and business remains as much as ever under the control of the government. The demand for acid is said to keep up well, with the drop in the requirements for war purposes being taken up by an expansion in the needs for industrial purposes. But that a surplus is not beyond the range of possibility is apparently indicated by the action reported taken by some producers to provide additional storage facilities, which would seem to suggest, if it does not actually foreshadow, that development. At the same time the shortage of acid-making materials may also be taken as an indication that excess production is not likely to exceed needs. The ceilings are still set at the high figures in March, three years ago, with the differences allowed to continue. Of course, if the government feels that profits are too large, it still has the means of renegotiation to impose a check.

Riches-Nelson Formed

Riches-Nelson, Inc., has been formed by George E. Riches, former manager of the chemical sales department of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and R. Albert Nelson, sales



G. Riches

R. A. Nelson

representative for the same company. The company, with offices in 62 William street, New York, will market a complete line of chemicals and allied products.

George Riches, who succeeded his father fifteen years ago as manager of the Bowker Chemical Company, which was later merged with the parent company, American Agricultural Company, continued as manager of sales of phosphorus and its derivatives, as well as having the supervision of the marketing of gelatin, 'bone char,' and other chemical and insecticide products. A. Albert Nelson started with the American Agricultural Chemical Company in 1926 and has been actively identified with phosphorus compounds, phosphoric acid, phosphate salts, magnesium, zinc and other fluosilicates.

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Fertilizer Meeting

—Continued from page 7

"Production of Corn in the South," by Dr. Ralph W. Cummings, head of the department of agronomy and assistant director of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The Southern corn acreage has been increased but little over the past five years, but the yield per acre has been substantially increased. It is still below the Midwestern average. Nitrogen content of the soil is the big factor in corn production; moisture is important but usually is overrated as an influence. A good working average application of nitrogen is 60 pounds per acre. Southern practice spaces the corn plants too widely. Cultivation must be shallow to avoid harm to roots. The aim of the experimenters is an average of 40 bushels per acre to provide more power (mulefeed) aid to assist in the expansion of livestock production in the South.

Green Pastures

Two phases of the growing Southern interest in green pastures were presented to the convention. With a text from Henry Grady—"The South will come into its own when its fields are green in the Winter"—Hugh M. Comer, president and treasurer of Avondale Mills, a cotton enterprise, urged the wisdom of working to increase the farmer's income in order that he might be endowed with more buying power—largely for the benefit of his benefactors. He has a big interest in the dairying and livestock future of the South and has proved on his own farm that providing Winter grazing pays in production of milk and meat and costs less than buying hay or storing silage. He recommended fertilizing in the Fall, pointing out the saving in "storing" fertilizer in the soil.

Mr. Comer is a very interesting speaker with a keen commercial philosophy and a broad, far vision. He sees in the development of Southern agriculture, horizontally and vertically, a profitable future for incoming manufacturing as well, without draining from the income of any other industry or any other part of the country—a South built and maintained largely on its own. He emphasized the important, primary part that the fertilizer industry has in this program. He urged scientific study in the selection of crops suitable to the soils. He was enthusiastic in advocacy of research, boosting the mechanical cotton picker. He makes loans to his millworkers for the purchase of small farms and finds them profiting from what they produce.

Make use of organizations with kindred interests, and give them reciprocal help—that was the core of Mr. Comer's talk. In the category of collaborators he placed, not only agriculture as such, but the farm chemurgic movement, cotton councils and the like, farm bureaus, and so on. He dwelt particularly on the work of the Southern Research Institute. And he urged that idle acres be put to good use, not permitted to get back in unprofitable ruts.

Drawing from the association's publication, Green Acres, and showing an excellent collection of colored slides, R. H. Lush, pasture specialist for the association, told of its work for grassland improvement. Pointing out that 45 percent of fertilizer is used on feed crops, he told of the proven possibilities of fertilizer of pastures, saying that one ton of a 20-percent plantfood would produce 8,000 pounds of milk or 1,000 pounds of meat. Fertilized pasture increases beef production more than threefold.

Fertilizer is necessary in the starting and maintenance of legume crops, Mr. Lush said. A heavy first application is the best practice. Experiments and results with oats as "Winter grass" were related and pictured. Mr. Lush also advocated Fall fertilization as efficacious and as economical because of "storing in the soil."

The work of Mr. Lush, and that of Secretary Murph, Fred S. Lodge, technical assistant; W. S. Ritnour, assistant treasurer, and W. C. Chace, of public relations, was commended by Chairman Lockwood. He also reported that the association currently had 450 members.

Materials Situation

Problems still exist with reference to supplies of fertilizer materials, said J. W. Wizeman, chief of the inorganics branch of the Chemicals Division, Civilian Production Administration. Coal strikes, scarcity of labor, lack of boxcars, inadequacy of sulphuric acid supplies—these still operate hamperingly; but there is no real cause for alarm. There was an increase of 84 percent in the plantfood supply over the war period. The world supply, not including Asia, is now short 300,000 tons of nitrogen, 500,000 tons of phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5), and 175,000 tons of potassium oxide (K_2O). Because of shortage of coal Europe will not be able to get enough nitrogen for 1946. The German potash outlook is not encouraging, and no potash can be expected out of France for a year. Phosphate schedules have been lagging but are improving, although replacement of destroyed equipment defers relief from the Pacific deposits.

The domestic nitrogen situation was boosted by eight ordnance plants and two other new ones during the war period. Ordnance production of synthetic ammonia reached 692,682 tons (N) in 1944, constituting 56 percent of the total supply. The current supply of nitrogen for agriculture compares as follows with that in the preceding season for the United States, including Puerto Rico and Hawaii:—

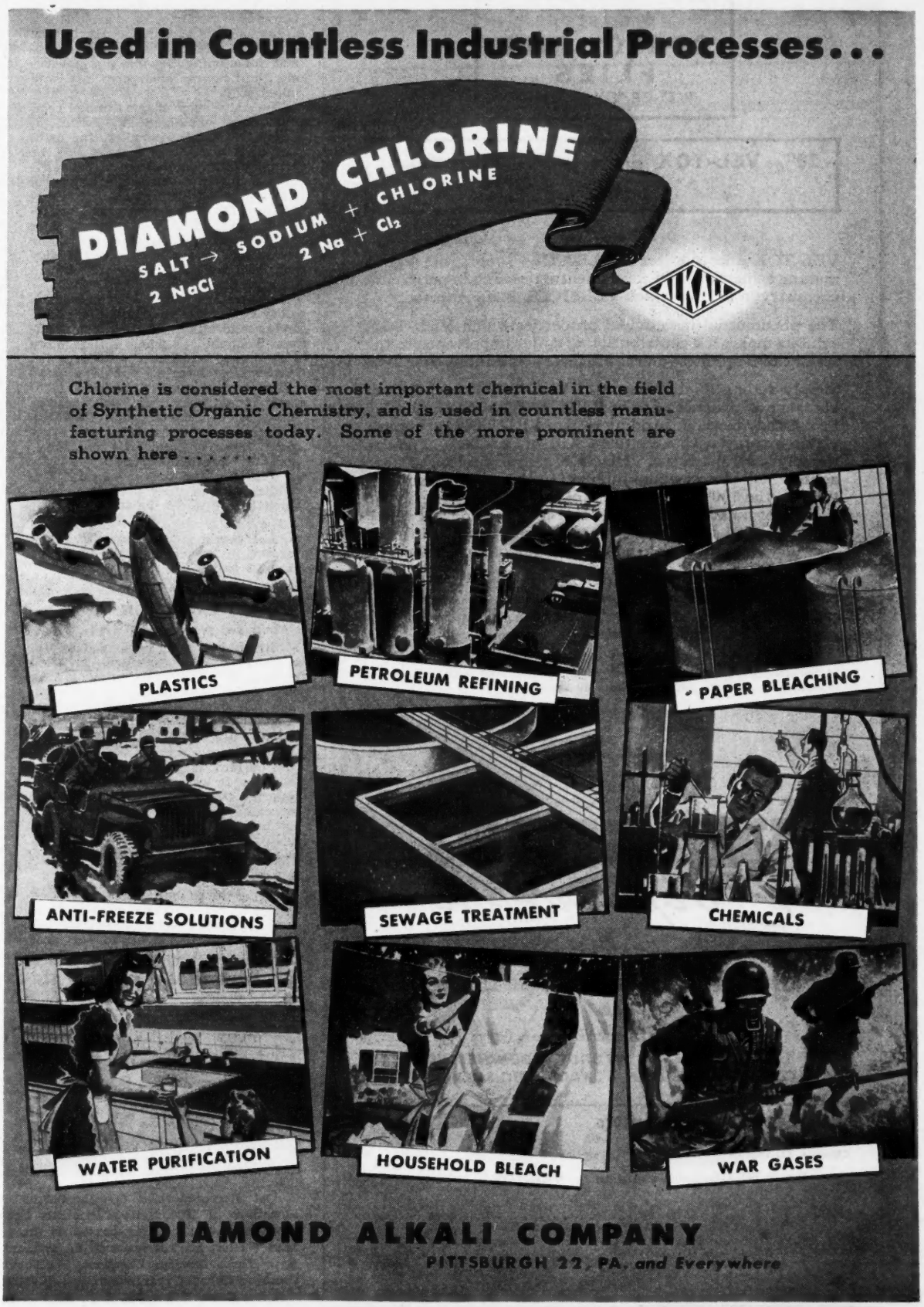
	Tons N	
	1944-5	1943-4
Ammonia sulphate	186,927	178,720
Ammonia nitrate	128,126	105,839
Ammonia solutions	90,719	140,117
Cyanamide, uramon, calnitro, A-N-L, and ammonia phosphate	50,655	50,543
Soda nitrate	175,420	148,445
Total	631,847	623,664

The "paper" supply is slightly higher for the current season, but the excess has already been largely taken up, and prompt buying as fully as possible was urged. East of the Rockies the available supply of nitrate of soda is now 25 percent short of last season's. Chile will not be in position to make its year's contribution more than 650,000 tons.

At V-J Day stocks of ammonia were 40,000 tons and production was 3,000 tons a day. Ordnance works were asked for 20,000 tons of ammonia nitrate in solution largely for UNRRA and other foreign distribution; the program is now moving slowly on the part of would-be operators of the two plants involved (Joybank and Ozark). Canadian ammonia nitrate coming to the United States this season will total 120,000 tons. Coal strikes and steel plant depreciation are hampering production of ammonia sulphate.

Phosphate plants built during the war included one of 70,000 tons of superphosphate in Maine, with a sulphuric acid auxiliary; one for acid in Ohio; a spent-acid plant in Missouri; in addition to works in British Columbia and the development at Pocatello, Idaho. Sulphuric acid conditions held up some projects. A triple superphosphate plant got going in Houston, Texas, in February, 1944, but has contributed chiefly standard grade made with spent acid from refining of aviation gasoline. Its small triple grade output is largely going to Europe. On an 18 percent basis, total production increased from 4,500,000 tons in 1941 to 7,200,000 tons this year. Lack of equipment is likely to hold back further increase for a year or so.

Domestic production of potash jumped from 380,000 tons K_2O in 1940 to 810,000 tons in 1944; imports disappeared. Industrial use increased from 38,000 tons to 83,000 tons. The 1945-6 distribution comprises 723,934 tons for domestic agriculture, 103,000 tons for chemical manufacturing, 45,000 tons to Canada, and 19,000 tons for other ex-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ports. The potash sulphate supply was short, and attempts to relieve it by use of potash chloride in the neoprene process failed because the equipment would not withstand the potash substitute for common salt. European relief is seeking a large increase in potash quota but doubtless will not get much, if any, more.

The sulphur situation is all right, but there is a problem in sulphuric acid because of the passing of ordnance plants. Some new production is used. Much existing plant capacity is not well located.

Public Relations

The association's program of public relations was outlined by C. T. Prindeville, vice-president of Swift & Co., chairman of the supervisory committee. This is built on four grounds:—(1) The ample capacity of the industry; (2) the relatively and actually low prices of fertilizers; (3) the industry's work for the improvement of quality and strength of fertilizer mixtures; (4) the principle of government in business.

Believing that the quickest and most economical way of doing the indicated job was to engage experienced service, the board did that. The results have been gratifying, not only in wide newspaper publicity of the industry's arguments but also in the distribution of special bulletins. Plans for continued functioning beyond the government-in-business emergency are well under way.

The philosophy of good public relations was explained by Edwin F. Dakin, of Hill & Knowlton, the association's counselor. He stressed the primary interdependence of all mankind and the necessity of ecological striving by adjustment in both directions to fit wishes, goods, and activities properly into environment. It is fundamental to know what the public wants, and to see that it gets it. Policy and practice must be closely bound with preaching.

Businessmen have a prime responsibility to lead in the public thinking and public affairs of their communities. Business as a whole suffers when they leave leadership to others far less capable from all points of view.

The human side of business is of great importance. Its relationships must be understood and cultivated. Impressions are great influences, especially those of immediate contacts—and they spread. Adaptability is highly desirable and very necessary. The public point of view must be understood before it can be involved.

The association will resume its full annual meetings next year with a convention in French Lick Springs, Ind., June 10 to 12.

Stream Pollution

—Continued from page 7

additional operation burden of $87,015 a year. Forty-seven plants installed equipment for waste treatment at a capital cost of $3,115,074, the operation of which entailed an annual operating cost of $409,092 above any salvage value of the extracted waste.

Time has not permitted a survey of the current disposal and treatment facilities, it was stated, but it can be reported that they have been greatly increased since the report in 1937, the brief added. A number of plants have facilities costing in excess of a half-million dollars each, it was stated.

Full Consideration Urged

Urging the committee not to be "led astray by biased propaganda that industry is wholly to blame for the problem," because it is a known fact that municipalities are the greatest offenders, it being estimated that the sewage produced by 40,000,000 is discharged into the waterways without treatment, the brief continued:—

No regulatory scheme should be imposed that would force an old-established industry to close down because of too rigid pollution standards where there is no technically satisfactory or economically operatable system available for treatment of this particular waste. In the establishment of any new industry on any water-course, a local authority should be provided before which the proposed industry can lay its project and obtain approval or disapproval of its waste disposal scheme. Such permit might be a necessary requirement before starting construction. It is a system that has operated satisfactorily abroad for many years.

Established industry may not be able to bear the added burden of the capital cost of a drastically imposed pollution regulation; it may not be able to find the necessary capital. Many municipalities are in much the same position. If government aid is made available to one it should be to the other and on exactly the same terms. It is suggested that industry might be aided in such situation further by permitting capital and operating costs for waste treatment systems to be charged against current operations.

Plan Suggested

The several States might make a general study of the several portions of their domain, of the water systems and of their respective carrying capacities; also, the present industrial and municipal development of the water-course. Certain streams might be set aside as reserved for source of potable water, and most rigorous control of pollution initiated. This same principle applied to more remote streams should amply satisfy the needs of the recreation and wild-life conservationists. With the present development of the automobile, distances are no barriers to such usage of the remoter tributaries, and large areas remote from present industrial regions can be set aside for just such purpose, and under the most rigorous control of pollution from both municipality and industry.

This designation of certain streams as water sources and controlled by rigorous policing would assure to municipalities future sources of water supply. It would also obviate in many cases the necessity of installation of disposal equipment more elaborate and expensive in operation than necessary for protection of downstream neighbors, who in turn also would thereby have assured sources of potable water. The several elements in such systems are so variable that only local authorities could properly appraise them and deal equitably with all factors.

Returns to Phillips

Miller W. Conn has resumed his duties as manager of the Perco division, of the chemical products department, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla. He has been serving in the Naval Air Forces for more than two years.

Wyandotte Chemicals Places 8 New Salesmen

At a recent sales meeting, eight new Michigan Alkali Division representatives of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation were assigned, following a six-month sales training course at the general offices in Wyandotte, Mich.:—Paul Weller, market research department, Wyandotte office; James Syberkrop, New York; Charles Chestnut, West coast; James Mills and Tom Simpson, Chicago; Robert Sproule, calcium chloride representative, headquartering in Wyandotte; Edward Ross, E. & F. King & Co., Boston, and Pete Fuger, St. Louis.

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Frankford Ave. & Rhawn St., Philadelphia 36, Pa.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 34*

Whiting, Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28.00	-32.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00	-
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.60	- .69

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.24	- .27
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.85	- .88
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., ref. dms., works.	gal.	.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.26	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26	- —
10°, ref. dms., works.	gal.	.34	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.29	- —
8°, ref. dms., works.	gal.	.41	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.36	- —
8°, ref. dms., works.	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.41	- —
Petroleum xylol prices, same as those for coaltar xylol.			

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.22	- —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.85	- 2.35
Cadmium, CP, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65	- —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	- —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.87	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.43	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.45	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- .06½
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	- .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0865	- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0686	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract.	lb.	.16	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .23
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11½	- .13½
l.c.l. same basis.	lb.	.12½	- .14½
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	- .04¼
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.23	- .27
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.65	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16	- .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	- —
French process, com'l lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate,[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .16
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30	- .31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, ogs., c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Barium pigment,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
Calcium pigment,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1,6] works, frt alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Magnesium pigment,fl.[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .31
Tallate, 5% Zn. dms.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼	- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Nov. 5.

New York OPA Head Formally Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Price Administrator Chester Bowles formally appointed November 10 Leo F. Gentner as regional administrator for OPA Region II, with headquarters in New York city. This region covers New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Mr. Gentner had been acting regional administrator since July 31, 1945, when Daniel P. Woolley resigned as regional administrator.

Int'l Nickel Appoints Griffiths Vice-President

Dr. William T. Griffiths, of London, has been elected a vice-president and director of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. He is chairman of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., the British affiliate of International Nickel. Joining Mond Nickel in 1926, Dr. Griffiths had been manager of its development and research department since 1928. He is president of the Institute of Metals of Great Britain.

Du Pont Names McClellan Rayon Plant Manager

G. E. McClellan, manager of the Spruance rayon plant, Richmond, Va., for the last four years, has been appointed director of production of the rayon division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

He replaces Arlington Kunsman, who has been promoted to assistant manager of the cellophane division. A. B. Walmsley, jr., manufacturing superintendent under Mr. McClellan, becomes manager of the Spruance plant.

Goodrich Ad Manager

Wayne Brinkerhoff, formerly manager of technical date service, has been named advertising manager for the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland. He will manage the advertising and sales promotion for all the company's products, which include 'Geon' polyvinyl materials, reclaimed rubber, and various chemicals. He will also continue to supervise publication of the company's technical information.

Steel Barrel Output Showed Gain in August

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums of the light types were 1945, amounted to 1,902,858, as compared with 1,850,759 for July, according to statistics released by the Bureau of the Census. The data for heavy types for August, 1945, were compiled from returns of twenty-six manufacturers operating forty-eight plants. During August, 1945, 854,923 barrels anda drums of the light types were produced, as compared with 910,871 for July, 1945. Twenty-six manufacturers with forty-four plants produced light types for sale, compared with twenty-three manufacturers with thirty-seven establishments that manufactured them for their own use. Production of steel packages, kegs, and pails for August, 1945, amounted to 5,396,036 units, compared with 5,584,797 for July, 1945. Thirty-five manufacturers operating forty-five plants made the steel packages, kegs, and pails for sale, compared with fourteen manufacturers with twenty-two plants that manufactured them for their own use.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Packaging Exposition Set for April 2 to 5

The Packaging Exposition of 1946 will be held in the Public Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 2 to 5, inclusive, 1946, it is announced by the Ameriman Management Association, the sponsoring organization. Concurrently with the exposition, the American Management Association will hold a conference on packaging, packing and shipping, with outstanding authorities in the field addressing the technical sessions.

Synthetic Liquid Fuel From Coal Tests Planned

A new laboratory and research unit where the Bureau of Mines will conduct experiments in the production of gases required in the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuel from coal will be established soon on the campus of West Virginia University at Morgantown, W. Va., Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced. Under a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines and the university, the bureau will initiate a research program involving about $100,000 annually. Laboratories will be provided by the university, and will be staffed with bureau personnel, Secretary Ickes has stated.

Du Pont Plans Addition To Nemours Building

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., plans an eighteen-story office building addition to its Nemours building. Construction is to start next Spring, and the new structure will be completed by the Spring of 1947. A preliminary estimate of the cost is approximately $3,000,000.

Trade Briefs

Donald B. Douglas, vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, has been elected a director of the Brand Names Research Foundation.

A. Corning White, formerly organizational adviser to the War Production Board, has been appointed director of the information and advertising division of the Office of Surplus Property, Department of Commerce, New York regional office.

Stanford L. Hermann, operating vice-president of the Apex Chemical Company, New York, has been appointed by Howard R. Salisbury, chairman of the Chemical Industry Committee, to again be one of his aids on the Treasury Department's Victory Loan Drive.

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Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Production of coaltar chemicals has gained slightly during the month of November while demand with few exceptions has continued active. The call for benzol for home and export consumption have kept the outlet for production open in this section and while prompt shipments have been available, inventories have not proved burdensome. Cresylic acid remained tight with no sign of easement. Synthetic phenol has continued available but the natural variety remained in short supply. Plastics have taken a lot of phenol and so have makers of chemical sand intermediates. Wood processing has absorbed about all the creosote oil that could be produced. Toluol was not a problem for the consuming trade, but purchases for lacquer use have kept xylol from showing any signs of accumulation. Crude naphthalene commanded more buying interest than was generally expected and in some instances, suppliers have experienced difficulty in getting shipments out on time. A heavy demand fo rrefined naphthalene has created a distinctly tight supply situation.

Phthalic anhydride, while not scarce, has found a steady outlet in the manufacture of alkyd and other synthetic resins, esters and intermediates. A broad demand has featured the market for anilin oil with distribution increasing under freer benzol supplies. The anhydrous grade of maleic acid remained definitely short under an active demand, mostly for synthetic resins. Fumaric acid production has been drained by demand for synthetic resins and hydroquinone. The hydrogenated solvents have experienced conservative buying, not of a character to overtax production.

Steel operations for the week beginning November 19 were scheduled at 82.4 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 80.4 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 65.1 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,509,300 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,472,600 tons in the preceding week and 1,716,200 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	129.3

For Current Prices see page 9.

Basic Products

Benzol—Continued to meet requirements for phenol anilin and other intermediates without unusual difficulty. Demand for solvents was reported active. The market has also felt the import of a fairly large export demand that has come from South America and European countries that formerly depended to a large extent upon Germany as a supply source. According to reports, British production has not been adjusted to a basis to become a keen competitor to date.

Coaltar—Civilian distribution has expanded and the market has assumed a more normal condition under the relaxation of government demand. Production so far this month compares favorably with October.

Creosote Oil—Better production has not eased the supply situation to any appreciable extent. Demand for wood processing continues active and the market position is described as tight.

Cresylic Acid—Broad consuming demand representing backlog orders continued to feature the market. Plastics, tricresylphosphate and disinfectants were well represented in the current movement. Imported material has not come in very freely of late.

Naphthalene—Demand is holding up well for crude, which is somewhat out of line with former trade opinions. Some supplies are behind contract requirements but this condition is believed to be temporary. Refined is definitely tight with no evidence of easement in flakes or balls until the heavy accumulation of backlog orders is satisfied.

Phenol—Active demand for natural is keeping that variety in a tight position although there appeared to be enough synthetic to meet requirements for that grade. Chemical manufacturers are taking a lot of material and makers of plastics were also heavily represented in the current movement.

Toluol—Manufacturers of dyestuffs and intermediates as well as other consumers are not finding the toluol supply a problem at present. Stocks were available for prompt shipment.

Xylol—Demand continued active, mostly for lacquer uses. Buying interest was broad enough to hold the market in a tight supply condition, so far as prompt shipments were concerned.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Trade in coaltar bases was of good volume. Orders have been a little more extensive and offerings continued light. This has made for a continued strong market. Material was subject also to further inquiries. Benzol was quiet. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 27c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Market conditions revealed no important change from the previous week. There was enough cyclohexanone and cyclohexanol available to meet prompt shipments while the buying movement was mostly along conservative lines. Consuming demand for cyclohexane continued steady and of sufficient dimensions to absorb current production. The overall price situation continued firm.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Shipments have covered the requirements of regular consumers but current production is not creating surplus stocks. Supply of basic materials has improved but manpower has continued short.

Broener's—Enough of this acid to satisfy consuming wants is being produced but stocks generally were reported low. The price position was firm but without suggestion of change.

Fumaric—Until the deferred demand for use in the manufacture of protective coatings and synthetic resins is satisfied, there is little chance for easement in the supply situation. Stocks are definitely short at the present time.

Maleic—Heavy backlog of miscellaneous orders, including requirements of the alkyd, phenolic and polyacrylic resins, protective coatings and other consuming industries, has production of maleic acid sewed up for several weeks. Meanwhile, the inventory position is expected to continue definitely tight.

Picramic—Production meeting steady distribution through regular consuming channels. Position relatively tight with prices firm.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Fairly prompt shipments of anilin oil are going forward to manufacturers of dyestuffs, intermediates, rubber and plastics. The availability of more benzol has permitted freer production, but demand has continued active enough to prevent surplus stocks.

Benzidin Base—Better supplies of basic material have eased production although consuming demand from regular users has not allowed much of an increase in market stocks.

Dinitrobenzene—Supply not so much of a problem with relaxation for military use and easement in benzol. No price revisions expected.

Dinitrotoluene—Freer stocks of toluol have tended to ease production of this intermediate. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet current requirements.

Diphenylamine—Explosive demand is off but a good inquiry reported for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

for prompt shipment

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In Heyden Sales Post

M. P. Malin has been named manager of the Far Eastern sales department of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Malin was formerly export manager for Marshall Dill, San Francisco.

paints, resins, plastics and synthetic rubber chemicals. Current production is being readily absorbed, according to trade reports.

Phthalic Anhydride—Manufacturers of alkyd and other synthetic resins are taking a lot of this material and there is also an active miscellaneous inquiry for esters, dyes and rubber. Stocks at present are sufficient to meet the current demand without difficulty.

Coaltar Colors

Finding a seasonal outlet for Spring and Summer requirements. Production shows appreciable improvement over a year ago with a corresponding increase in inventories. Occasional small lots of dyestuffs arrive from Europe, this week's importations including 18 drums of aniline dyes from France. Switzerland's exports of dyes in August were valued at 6,700,000 Swiss francs (approximately $1,575,000), according to the Swiss press. This is a substantial decrease from the preceding month's total of 6,400,000 francs, or $1,975,000.

Coal Land Lease Covers Oil Discoveries

A lease, primarily for coal exploitation, which is phrased to convey "coal, oil, gas, and other minerals," is not limited to such materials got with the coal mined, but covers the lessee's rights to any oil discovered in any part of the leased plot—this is the ruling of Judge Charles T. Randolph of the circuit court at Benton, Ill.

The decision was given in an action over land near West Frankfort, but because of the extent of similar leasing it has a broad significance. The complaint was joined by landowners in three counties, as the Southern Illinois Landowners Association. A number of coal companies lined up with the lessee directly involved in defending the action.

Judge Randolph held that there had been no fraud, no mutual mistake in the leasing, and that evidence of custom could not be admitted to vary the terms of a written contract.

Resins in Coal Described By Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines has released a new publication summarizing available knowledge on the nature, occurence, and possible commercial utilization of resins found in coal, particularly the coals of the United States and Canada. A copy of the publication, Technical Paper 680, "Resins in Coal," by W. A. Selvig, may be obtained for 10 cents by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Skelly Oil Names Solvent Department Head

Comm. A. Ernest MacGee, officer in charge of the chemistry section of the research and standards branch of the U. S. Navy Bureau of Ships during the war, has returned to the Skelly Oil Company, Kansas City, as head of the solvents department.

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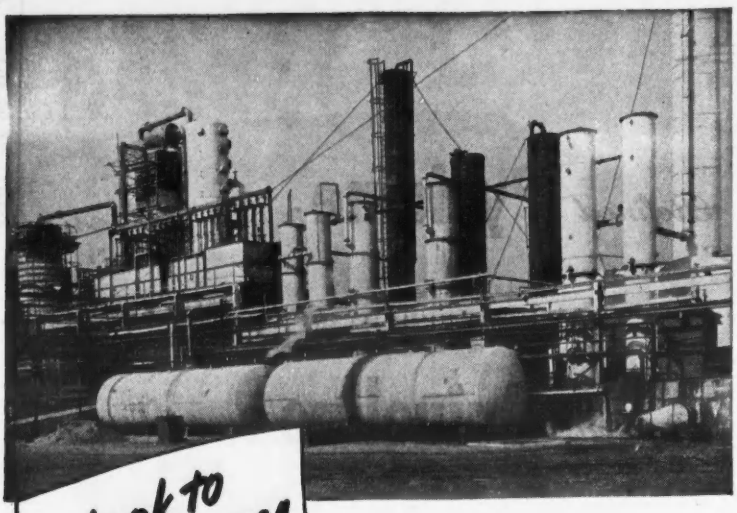

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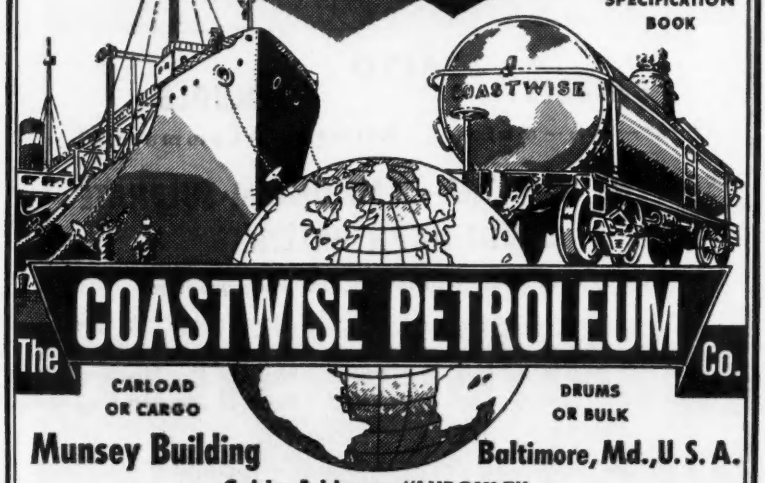

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Transportation Control Committee Dissolved

Dissolution of the Transportation Control Committee which regulated the flow of all export traffic during World War II has been announced by the Office of Defense Transportation. The committee was empowered to regulate the flow of all export traffic during war—military and lend-lease as well as commercial. It was established early in March, 1942, by agreement between the late Joseph B. Eastman, then director of ODT, Gen. Brehon B. Sommervell and Admiral Emory S. Land. The membership included representatives of the War Department, Navy Department, War Shipping Administration, British Ministry of War Transport and the ODT.

Beryllium Corp. Opens N.Y. Office Under Davis

The Beryllium Corporation of Pennsylvania, producer of beryllium copper and other beryllium alloys, Reading, Pa., has opened a New York office at 475 Fifth avenue. The district manager is Thomas F. Davis, former chief metallurgist of the Philadelphia works of the General Electric Company.

Ferro Drier Co. Agent For Mich. and Toledo Named

W. B. Lawson, Inc., Cleveland, has appointed C. W. Hess Company as sales agents for the State of Michigan and Toledo, Ohio, for Ferro Drier & Chemical Company's products. The Hess company office is located at the Jefferson Terminal Warehouse building, Detroit.

Plastics Labeling Guide Issued

The Society of the Plastic Industry has launched a nationwide informative labeling program designed to aid consumers in obtaining the greatest possible satisfaction from plastic purchasers. The Society has compiled a booklet, "Informative Labeling Guide."

Chamberlain Now Lieut.-Col.

David R. Chamberlain, former sales executive with William S. Gray & Co., commission merchant, New York, who has been serving with the 8th Air Force at Ryukyus base, has been promoted from major to a lieutenant-colonel. He entered military service in 1942.

Standards Head

Dr. Edward U. Condon has been named director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon succeeds to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Lyman Briggs.

Trade Briefs

Colin M. Stewart has been appointed general manager of Compania Goodrich Cubana, S. A., Havana, Cuba.

Dr. Sidney H. Babcock, jr., head of the chemical process development and manufacturing division for Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., has also been placed in charge of the penicillin manufacturing unit.

Chemical Products, Inc., has been chartered under Maryland laws with offices at 2 East Lexington street, Baltimore, to deal in chemicals. J. J. McGrath, jr., Frank L. Wachter and John S. Hebb, are the incorporators of record.

Frank St. Vincent, who has been affiliated since the first of the year with the operating department of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of the Vanadium Corporation of America, has been appointed sales engineer for the Pittsburgh district.

Dependable Manufacturing Company has been chartered under Maryland laws to deal in asphalt, asbestos and other products. The capital stock consists of 1,000 no par shares. The incorporators of record are J. D. Parr, M. S. Silberg and Raymond S. Tompkins.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in tanstuffs for replacement continued light during the week and little improvement was expected in trade circles until late next month or after the turn of the year. Tanners' inventories of most materials were reported liberal and combined with the possibility of labor troubles, tanners were hesitant at present to enter into new commitments until the labor situation becomes clearer. Recently the union called a one-day stoppage of work in tanneries, and served official notice of its future wage demands for a thirty percent wage increase. It was stated that the strike was only about 30 to 40 percent effective, but operations were seriously disrupted in many tanneries at a time when the industry was making strenuous efforts to meet the backlog of orders.

Further gains were scored in the production of dextrins and starches during the week, owing to the steady run of corn receipts at processors' mills. This resulted in moderate improvement in the delivery against former contracts, but has not as yet appreciably eased the supply situation which remains acute. Much depends upon the steady movement of corn from the farms. The bulk of available corn for processing was said to be wet, which was to the farmers' interest to dispose of rapidly. While corn receipts were quite liberal against recent contracts, fresh offerings practically ceased during the week.

In the chemical group, bichromates commanded most interest. Demand was keen for next year's requirements and a good volume of business was booked by producers at prevailing ceilings. The supply situation continued tight and current consumption exceeded the production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
303.0	303.0	300.5	283.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Output of anhydrous and chloride amounted to 3,149,000 pounds in September against 4,391,000 pounds during August. Stocks totaled 2,015,000 pounds at the end of September. Production of solution 32 Be. was 780,000 pounds in September with stocks at 466,000 pounds at the close of that month. Market was steady, with demand fairly active for prompt delivery.

Bichromates—Urgent demand taking production and the market remains firm at ceilings. Inquiry for next year's needs was active and business was booked at ceilings. Production of soda bichromate totaled 6,561 tons in September and stocks were 846 tons at the close of that month. Output of potash bichromate and chromate was 491,000 pounds and stocks 231,000 pounds at the close of September.

Soda Acetate—Trading was moderate and mainly for prompt delivery. Export demand has absorbed surplus of late. Prices were held.

Soda Hydrosulphite — Deliveries against contracts were in good request. New business was fair at unchanged quotations. Production in September totaled 3,115,000 pounds, compared with 2,767,000 pounds in August. Stocks on hand amounted to 1,439,000 pounds at the end of September.

Sulphonated Oils—Inquiry was active, but trading was restricted owing to the scarcity of supplies. Prices were strong and reflected the tightness of basic oils.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Small lots were in moderate request. Market was unchanged and steady. Supplies were reported light.

Cochineal—Trading was confined to actual needs. Stocks were scarce and well maintained at former levels.

Madder—This market was quiet, with demand spotty and for immediate delivery. Quotations were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—Demand continued moderate both for prompt needs and for delivery against former contracts. Supplies were not overabundant, but were adequate to cover current consumption. Interest in dried soluble blood was fairly active. Quotations were well maintained.

Albumen Egg—Trading was moderate and mainly for limited quantities during the week. Supplies were fairly liberal and more than adequate to meet demand. Prices were maintained for small lots while carlots could have shaded ceilings on firm bids.

Dextrin Corn—Conditions remain firm, with some improvement noted in production, owing to larger receipts of corn at mills. Deliveries, however, against former orders were still far behind schedules. Prices were strong.

Egg Yolk—Limited supplies continued to keep this market firm. Consuming inquiry was fairly active but actual trading was light and spasmodic. Prices were well maintained at ceilings.

Starch Corn—Further improvement in production was noted during the week. Corn receipts at mills continued in good volume and the supply situation showed decided improvement over a month ago when production was extremely low. Deliveries against contracts have been stepped up, but a large backlog of orders are yet to be fulfilled. Consuming interest was excellent and new business was accepted, subject to delay in delivery. Corn grind for domestic use of eleven refiners of starches, sugars, syrups and other derivatives totaled 6,774,853 bushels during October, compared with 7,516,296 bushels in September and 9,992,139 bushels during October 1944. Visible corn supply increased 652,000 bushels for the week ended November 17 to 5,368,000 bushels against 10,398,000 bushels, a year ago.

Starch Potato—Brisk demand continued to feature this market. Consumers absorbed production as fast as available and also were in the market for future requirements. Slow delivery of culls to Maine has curtailed production, while reports from Idaho indicate output close to capacity.

Tapioca Flour — Additional receipts totaled 6,390 bags during the week and were delivered on previous contracts. Trading was quiet, as supplies in Brazil have been practically cleaned up.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—This market remains firm with supplies none too plentiful and well held at ceilings. Deliveries against orders were in active demand.

Divi-Divi—Tanners showed little interest in replacements during the week. Offerings for shipment were moderate, and well held at current levels.

Hematine Extract—In moderate demand and firmly maintained at ceilings. Deliveries against orders were in good request.

Mangrove Bark — Firm conditions prevailed in primary centers for prompt and forward shipments. Consuming inquiry was light, though improvement was expected after the first of the year.

Myrobalans—Arrivals totaled 9,230 bags and were consigned on prior contracts during the week. Interest in replacements was quiet. Offerings for shipment were steady at unchanged prices.

Quebracho Extract—Imports totaling 18,555 bags were noted during the week for delivery on former contracts. An active inquiry was reported for next year requirements and a good volume of business was placed at ceilings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—11-26-1945

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

While new price developments were a rarity in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week, the market did not lack its points of interest. For one thing, talk about a possible reduction in the United States internal revenue tax on alcohol circulated through the market without much actual basis for being beyond the fact that some had in the past expressed the view that something of that sort might be done about next May. Yet the talk was mighty persistent last week and something may be in the wind.

For another, those who sell mandrake root from which podophyllin is extracted declared for an advancing market on the derivative, basing their declaration on the fact that the Fall crop of mandrake was so badly frosted that the collection was virtually nil. The next crop is in May—the article being a two crop per year root. Some have already advanced podophyllin prices and others contemplate the necessity of doing likewise.

A third point of market interest was the distribution of industrial alcohol production by States—as shown in a tabulation in the alcohol market report. The tabulation is ordered on the basis of amounts made last September by producing States and the output in Nebraska, Missouri, Texas and Iowa is interesting in comparison with prewar alcohol production by States.

Final points were the extremely strong position of quicksilver now that Europe is not shipping and demand must be satisfied with the much curtailed output of domestic mines. The fact that Mexico is offering cornsyrup at prices more than three times above the prices permitted the domestic industry could not escape inclusion in points listed for market interest. Nor was the fact that manufacturers requiring crude tartar face a tough outlook in raw material entirely forgotten. And the cry for glycerin continued to wail through a land whose stocks are desperately low and whose need is great.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
205.3	205.3	205.0	236.0

For Current Prices see page 9.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—With output well sold to the end of the year, there is practically no surplus available and it proves almost impossible to place new orders for immediate delivery save in the few instances where resale goods may be found in second-hands. Attempts to find such resale merchandise failed last week.

Acetone—The supply appeared more easily to meet the needs of the general run of civilian consumers. Competition continued keen with petroleum acetone setting the pace.

Acid, Citric—No substantial amounts of this acid circulate freely in the open market in search of buyers. The supply situation still leaves much to be desired. It may be that resumption of production from pineapple juice may eventually be of great service in putting reserve stocks well back on the road to normality.

Acid, Tartaric—Betterment of the supply situation is expected to be slow. Until foreign production of wines can be brought back to normal through the restoration of grape production in normal volume, the output of crude tartar is bound to be less than requirements of manufacturing consumers of the same. Demand for tartaric acid was good last week and beyond the ability of most producers to accept on a prompt delivery basis. However, there are good stocks of imported acid.

Alcohol—The supply of industrial alcohol in bonded warehouses on September 30, totaled 47,556,447 gallons, comparing with 27,593,871 gallons in bond in September, 1944. Denaturing plants on September 30, held 92,029,384 gallons in 1945, whereas in September, 1944, they held 60,847,322 gallons. Thus, over the period of one year, the supply of industrial alcohol increased 51,144,638 gallons.

Numerous inquiries have been made recently regarding just where the production of undenatured alcohol is located in this country. The answer may be found in the following tabulation by states listed in order of the amount of alcohol produced in September:

	Proof gallons
Louisiana	8,327,267
Pennsylvania	4,027,692
Nebraska	3,897,673
West Virginia	2,713,932
New Jersey	2,914,496
Missouri	2,372,759
Indiana	1,966,985
Maryland	1,938,896
Texas	1,711,000
Iowa	1,470,632
California	812,472
New York	615,960
Massachusetts	613,939
Puerto Rico	247,783
Washington	225,212
Illinois	167,632
Kansas	127,579
Virginia	108,020
South Dakota	48,929
Hawaii	33,787
Wisconsin	16,970
Kentucky	640

Ammonia Benzoate — Although the supply has not increased sharply, it is an improvement over that with which consumers had struggled for a long time past. The improvement has been moderate but was apparently on so sound a basis that it can be maintained.

Ammonia Hypophosphite — Distributors and manufacturing consumers were reported to be in the market with greater frequence and for fair sized quantities of prompt delivery material. The undertone remained firm and prices continued under full stabilization.

Argols—Offerings from foreign markets were conservative and generally held at comparatively high prices. It appeared that available supplies at the source were on the low side and also that there were many and numerous ready buyers for offerings made.

Bismuth—Arrival of metal from foreign parts was welcome and found ready movement into manufacturing consuming channels. Prices for metal have not changed for a very long period of time and reports suggest their continued stability for the forseeable future.

Caffeine — A further arrival of anhydrous material from Brazil totaled 60 barrels and went into consumption promptly. Plans are afoot more adequately to restore trade in tea waste once political conditions in the Far East cease to boil and financial and transportation arrangements can be perfected.

Calcium Acetate—According to the latest report of the Bureau of the Census, production in September totaled 566,000 pounds, and stocks at the end of the month were 106,000 pounds. The August figures were:—Production, 730,000 pounds; stocks, 117,000 pounds.

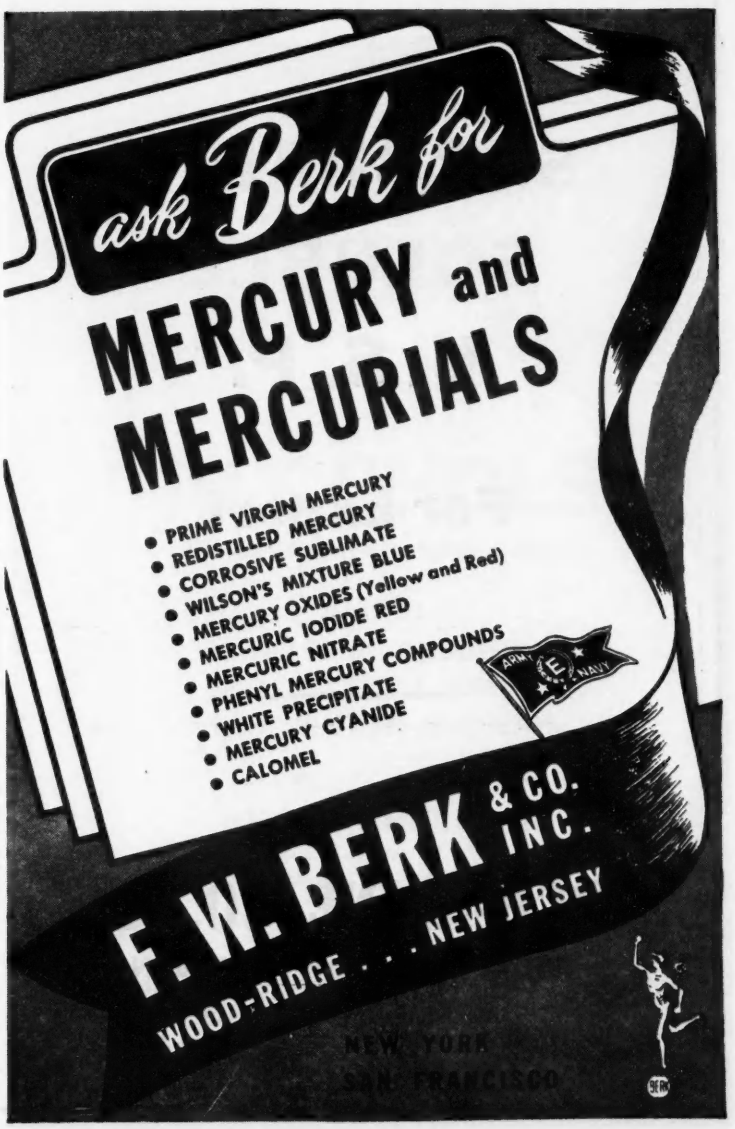
Castor Oil—Arrivals of castor beans at this port totaled 5,748,900 pounds, bringing the total since January 1 to 244,672,300 pounds. The total is thus running substantially ahead of that for the equivalent period in 1944—namely, 224,869,800 pounds.

Corn Syrup — Demand and supply continued to be far apart and Argentine syrup continued to find a ready consuming market on arrival in this country. Last week arrivals totaled 475 barrels, all from Buenos Ayres. The price asked for goods from Mexico is around $14 per 100 pounds.

Cream of Tartar — Demand continued to demonstrate the lack of surplus supplies of this material. And the demand was good enough to cause substantial pressure on prices asked by quarters able to offer goods at resale.

Ephedrine — Seasonal demand was reported good and developing an expanding trend. The arrival of some ephedra herb was notable since it suggested that conditions that prevented China exports during the war may have been remedied in some measure. At least, herb is being exported from India and the recent arrival went to a pharmaceutical

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



OPD—11-26-1945 51

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manufacturer. Much of current demand for ephedrine perforce is filled by makers of synthetic material.

Fishliver Oils — Supplies remain conservative as to shark and halibut liver oils. The holdings of codliver oil are very good and are obtainable at fairly reasonable prices. Demand took more of the high potency oils available for prompt delivery.

Glycerin—An arrival of 14 drums of crude glycerin from Havana, Cuba, merely teased the refiners who need huge quantities of crude and cannot find sources from which to obtain more than a small part of their actual requirements. Many sales of refined, high gravity and dynamite glycerin take place at ceilings. Reports concerning the need for dynamite glycerin show that consumption proceeds at a high volume despite the fact that war use stopped months ago. The use of industrial explosives has rarely been greater.

Hydrogen Peroxide—According to report by the Bureau of the Census, September production totaled 2,659,000 pounds of 100-volume material, which compared with August output of 2,651,000 pounds. Stocks on September 30 totaled 1,340,000 pounds, comparing with August 31 stocks at 1,028,000 pounds.

Menthol—To the already substantial stock of unsold menthol on this market was added last week an arrival of 485 cases from Brazil. There is plenty of material available and it would not surprise if the market should be firmly established at higher levels once all distressed merchandise has been removed from the market. For quantities of limited size, between $4.25 and $4.50 per pound is being asked—and obtained at times. Large quantities on contract stood a chance of being obtained around $4 per pound.

Methanol — September production and stocks of 100 percent methanol, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was as follows:—

	Gallons			
	Production		Stocks	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
Synthetic	6,112,000	6,169,000	8,340,000	6,851,000
Natural..	194,000	283,000	238,000	360,000

Milk Powder—There is keen shortage of this article, one that only increased milk production can solve. Some reports say the shortage is at its worst right now and that output at the dairies should show a rising trend from now forward.

Milk Sugar—Much export business could be done but there is no material available for export regardless of price. Proposals to export business show that foreign would-be buyers would have to pay domestic prices plus transportation and other costs. Stocks for home consumption are on the short side.

Quicksilver—Holding very firm at the late advance and tending toward further advance since stocks now available are short and in strong hands. So long as foreign prices and conditions remain as they are, the present situation is likely to remain in force.

Quinine—A special committee named by the Netherlands government stated last week in New York that the Netherlands East Indies will begin exporting to the United States by the end of the year unless political conditions in the N.E.I. prevent. The committee consisted of Americans in business here. The statement listed materials likely to receive first attention. The absence of quinine in the list of materials was conspicuous and the reported membership of the committee lacked any representative of the quinine industry.

Salicin—The war has been over for months. Belgium has been free for months. Yet restoration of the Belgian basket industry remains a hope and, hence, resumption of salicin as a by-product of the willow basket industry can merely be hoped for at this time. The restoration of salicin production will take place in England.

Miller Leaves Hercules To Join McK & R

H. Robert Miller has joined the sales staff of the industrial chemicals division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, according to an announcement by F. Dean Hildebrandt, vice-president. Mr. Miller was formerly in charge of industrial chemical sales in the New York office of the Hercules Powder Company. Previously he was in the Eastern Division office of the company at Albany and sales representative for Western New York State.

Silica Gel Discussed

Dr. Walter A. Patrick, of the Johns Hopkins University, discoursed on the subject, "The Theory of Production and Application of Silica Gel," at the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists on November 15.

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Price List On Request

Standard Drug Company, Inc.
240 Central Avenue
Newark 4, N. J.

Joins Prentiss Co.

Sgt. Maj. Karl H. Landes, discharged from the paratroops on points in July of this year, joined R. J. Prentiss & Co. November 1, where he will handle aromatic drugs and spices as manager of that department, with headquarters in the New York office of the company. Mr. Landes holds a degree of doctor of botanical and pharmaceutical chemistry from Leipzig University in 1927.

Trade Briefs

Donald S. Kaufhold has been appointed director of the newly created professional service department of the American Ferment Company, New York.

Marion W. Smith, manager of the diversification division of Vick Chemical Company, New York, has been elected a vice-president of the company.

Pan-American Colloidal Products is the firm name under which Frank A. Nelson has published a certificate that he is conducting business at 104 North Belmont street, Glendale, Cal.

Fillmore Laboratories, Inc., is a new corporation in Los Angeles, with a capital of $50,000. Directors are: Leonard A. Fillmore, Gisella G. Fillmore and Fred A. Brossmer, all of Los Angeles. The new concern is represented by Ben L. Blue, 215 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Freight Recovery Action Uniformity Is Sought

OPD Washington Bureau

Two bills (S. 356 and S. 432) establishing a uniform period of three years within which suits may be brought by or against motor carriers and railroads for recovery of undercharges and overcharges were passed by the senate October 22 and sent to the house for concurrent approval.

At the present time such matters are governed by the laws of the various States, and the purpose of the legislation is to provide a uniform period of three years throughout the country and thus eliminate the confusion now growing out of the diversity of State laws.

Patent Council Elects Executive Vice-President

John C. Patterson has been made executive vice-president of the National Patent Council, a new organization of smaller manufacturers launching a nation-wide program in defense of the U. S. Patent System. J. W. Anderson, of the Anderson company, Gary, Ind., is president.

Mr. Patterson has been director of the patents and industrial research department of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, since 1939.

Canned Food Liquid Nutritional Value Studied

Canned foods have been the subject of a research project conducted at five American universities and jointly sponsored by the National Canners Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute. Exhaustive experiments have determined that the liquid content of canned vegetables and fruits have, in general, the same proportionate amount of vitamins by weight as the solid portions.

Trenton Chemists Meet

The Trenton Chemical Society was addressed at its November 6 meeting by Dr. G.B.L. Smith of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn on "Non-Hydrogen (or Non-Protonic) Acid-Base Equilibrium."

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Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ARGOLS—699 bs, Charles Pfizer & Co
ASPHALT MINERAL—344 bgs, G E Ziegler & Co
BABASSU KERNELS—17,529 bgs, 1,752,900 lbs, General Foods Corp
BANANA FLAKE—2,700 cs, Kannenkiesser & Co
BEEF EXTRACT—964 cs, Wilson & Co
BILE, CONCENTRATED—4 bbls, Frederick Stearn & Co
BONE ASH—603 bgs, 60,300 lbs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
BONES—1,019 bgs, 101,900 lbs, Paul Gallagher & Co
INDUSTRIAL—364 bgs, 36,400 lbs, Tupman Thurlow & Co
BRAIN, HOG, DEHYDRATED—13 cs, Wilson & Co
BRISTLES, HOG—20 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co
30 cs, Bank of New York
102 cs, F H Cone & Co
24 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co
3 cs, A A Krejtman
20 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
20 cs, Sterling National Bank
41 cs, Morris D Nelson & Co
7 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—60 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASHEW KERNELS—518 cs, 25,900 lbs, Catz American Co
CASTOR BEANS—5,087 bgs, 763,050 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
33,239 bgs, 4,985,850 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CHALK—600 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
1 cs, Victory Shipping Co
COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
503 bgs, 100,600 lbs, Ernest Adler & Co
CORIANDER SEED—500 bgs, 65,000 lbs, Louis Furth, Inc
COTTON LINTERS—3 bgs, Geismar & Co
529 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co
556 bls, Schimmel Trading Corp
99 bls, Williamson Product Co
467 bls, Kanders Steuber Co
140 bls, Green Textile Assoc
MOTES—253 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co
916 bls, Schimmel Trading Corp
286 bls, Kauders-Steuber Co
57 bls, Green Textile Assoc
971 bls, New England Waste Co
COTTONSEED HULL FIBER—223 bls, Norton & Ellis
DANDELION ROOT—3 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
3 bls, Peek & Velsor
DYES, ANILIN—18 dms
ESTRONIC URINE CONC—1 pkg, Hodges & Co
FLAXSEED—18,060,454 lbs, United States Commercial Co
15,120 bgs, United States Commercial Co
GLUCOSE—163 bbls, Ocean Shipping Co
312 bbls, Continental Commodities Corp
GLUE, BONE—500 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
GLUESTOCK—92 bls, Irving Trust Co
187 bls, Brown Bros-Harriman Co
263 bls, H Remis & Co
GLYCERIN—14 dms, Procter & Gamble Co
GREAVES—2,164 bgs, 216,400 lbs, Riverdale Product Co
GUM, GHATTI—57 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
57 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
171 bgs
KARAYA—1,522 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
867 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
999 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
866 bgs, J B Gruman
200 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
66 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
334 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
320 bgs, Judson, Sheldon & Co
123 bgs
OLIBANUM—300 bgs, Max Van Pels
133 bgs, A D Isbetcherian
OPOPONAX—27 bgs, G T German
20 bgs, A D Isbetcherian
GYPSUM ROCK—3,095 tons, National Gypsum Co
HAIR, CATTLE—8 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co
CATTLE EAR—6 cs, Arnhold & Co
GOAT—5 bls, Philadelphia National Bank
84 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
3 cs, R H Cone & Co
HORSE—108 cs, Morris D Nelson & Co
80 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
33 cs, N Wagman Co
HORSE TAIL—14 cs, Bank of New York
90 cs, Samuel Zeitlins & Sons
10 cs, N Wagman Co
135 cs, E B & A C Whiting Co
KID—29 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
HONEY—10 bbls, Merit Food Co
217 bbls, National City Bank
IRISH MOSS—294 bls, T M Duche & Sons
LIVER EXTRACT—16 cs, Vitamerica Oil Co
HOG, DEHYDRATED—139 cs, International Commercial Co
MANGANESE ORE—2,700 tons, L J Buck
MENTHOL—150 cs, Parsons & Whittemore, Inc
60 cs, Vick Chemical Co
14 cs, A Maschmeijer jr
25 cs, Geismar & Co, Inc
50 cs, Kachurin Drug Co
168 cs, C L Huisking & Co
18 cs, Continental Commodities Co
MYROBALANS—4,583 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
1,949 bgs, Bingham & Co
2,240 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
495 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
OIL, BABASSU—2 dms, United States Commercial Co
220 tons, United States Commercial Co
CARAWAY—12 dms, J W Lyon & Co
CASTOR—200 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
ESSENTIAL—31 cs
FUEL—99,566 bbls
LIGNALOE—14 cs, J Berlage Co
ORANGE—153 cs, Warner Leo Aron
PEPPERMINT—7 cs, A Maschmeijer jr
OIL, SASSAFRAS, 22 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
22 dms, Ungerer & Co
50 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
SHARK LIVER—29 dms, Tecnical Fisheries Co
31 dms, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
OX GALLS—1 ck, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
PERFUME—23 cs, French Line
PHOSPHATE ROCK—1,200 tons
PORK LIVERS, DEHYDRATED—139 cs, International Commercial Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—353 bls, United States Commercial Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
8,156 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
SPINAL CORD, DEHYDRATED—150 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
TANKAGE—555 bgs, 55,500 lbs, Auewalt, Schmidt Co
LIVER & GLANDULAR—3,086 bgs, 308,600 lbs, International Commercial Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,636 bgs, 789,040 lbs, United States Commercial Co
758 bgs, 106,120 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co
THEOBROMINE—481 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk
WAX, BEES—125 bgs, G Trading Co
10 bgs, H H Pike & Co
45 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
CARNAUBA—67 bgs, E A Bromund & Co
50 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
OURICURY—100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
72 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
61 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
251 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
60 bgs, W R Grace & Co
83 bgs

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Agricultural Chemicals

In order to prevent the possibility of a cutback in the production of fertilizer, the government is urging the placing of orders immediately. It is contended that insufficient storage space at the point of manufacture and in warehouses may force a reduction in output unless material is moved promptly.

Supplies of foreign and domestic nitrate of soda are expected to be 25 percent short for the coming season, compared with the tonnage delivered for agriculture east of the Rocky Mountains in 1944-1945. Imports of Chilean nitrate are expected to be less than a year ago with a 1945-1946 total of 650,000 tons against 950,000 tons for the preceding year. Large shipments of Chilean nitrate are now moving to the Continent and Egypt.

September production of superphosphate recorded a moderate decline from the preceding month. According to the National Fertilizer Association, production was 27 percent greater in September, 1944, following increases of 19 percent in August, 22 percent in July and 18 percent in June. Concentrated production increased sharply in September, compared with August, and output for the month was above last year.

Supply and delivery of fertilizers in Canada are not expected to improve for some time. Heavy domestic demands, as well as those in other countries, are taxing supplies. An acute shortage of boxcars is another difficulty. To keep fertilizer plants operating at capacity, farmers have been urged to obtain as much of their requirements as possible during the Winter months.

State agricultural colleges and experiment stations are cooperating with industry to speed up information on the 1946 insecticide programs. A questionnaire has been sent out by the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungaside Association on DDT in relation to its use in agriculture. Replies so far indicate that a lot of this material will be used on various kinds of vegetables both in dusting and spraying.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Supply remains short of demand, although production shows improvement over a month ago. The outlook for 1945-1946 is approximately 750,000 tons, which is about 150,000 tons less than last year. Mixers are calling for shipment at present with the movement somewhat below scheduled requirements.

Bone Meal—Supply position tight with practically no material around last week. Reported that some sellers who sold ahead are finding difficulty in delivering what they sold. Importations of 603 bags of bone ash from South America were noted during the week.

Castor Pomace—Outfit irregular and moving against standing contracts. Production averaging below normal with market supply temporarily nil.

Hoof Meal—Occasional carlot sales at ceiling prices were reported. Current output limited and not sufficient to meet demand.

Soda Nitrate—Long range outlook is for a smaller total supply than in the preceding year. Estimates place prospective stocks of imported at 300,000 tons less than 1944-1945. Larger Chilean exports slated for Europe. November prices for domestic nitrate of soda have been extended through December.

Tankage—Limited sales reported at ceiling levels but tight supply in both dried blood and tankage has restricted trading. Included in the week's arrivals from Brazil were 2,164 bags of greaves, 3,086 bags of liver and glandular meal, and 555 bags of tankage.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Heavy shipments of phosphate rock have continued to reach acidulators. About all the material that can be produced for this season is said to be under contract for home and export requirements. The market is firm with possibilities of increased labor shortage if the Florida citrus groves retain their usual seasonal popularity.

Superphosphate—Total production in the first eight months of this year was 8 percent higher than in the same period in 1944. In the first quarter production underran last year by 29,000 tons; there were increases over last year of 74,000 tons in the second quarter and 259,000 tons in the third quarter, according to the National Fertilizer Association. September production amounted to 437,520 tons of normal 18 percent a.p.a., 1,877 tons of wet base, and 9,125 tons of concentrated 45 percent. Stocks one hand September 30 were 633,456 tons of 18 percent, 2,432 tons of wet base, and 7,581 tons of concentrated 45 percent.

Potashes

Output is in such heavy demand from fertilizer mixers that no resale muriate is reaching the market. Production is heavily booked until Spring and it was reported that a lot more material could be used if available. Boxcar shortage has caused some delay in shipments. A fire recently destroyed the bins of a major producer in which granular was stored. Standard was substituted temporarily. The damage was quickly repaired.

All potash mines and plants in France had resumed operations by May, 1945, with the exception of three, and these should be open by the latter part of 1946 at the latest. Output continues to be dependent upon the coal supply. Production of potash in June amounted to 42,090 metric tons, containing 8,012 tons K_2O and in July to 42,759 tons, with a K_2O content of 7,976 tons.

Insecticides

According to official trade reports, the supply outlook for agricultural insecticides and fungicides is essentially unchanged since last month. Uncertainties such as manpower, containers and transportation mean that while production and distribution facilities are ample they still may not function at pre-war speed. Early buying is emphasized in order to have materials on hand when required.

A greater variety of insecticides than ever before is expected to be available to Canadian farmers soon. All restrictions other than export have been removed from three important insecticides—rotenone, nicotine, and DDT—the Director of Pesticides has announced. Manufacturers will do their own rationing and will return to the peacetime system of offering for registration new formulas containing these materials.

Advises from Peru state that exports of barbasco roots from Peru amounted to 2,614,147 kilograms in 1944, a substantial increase over the 1943 figure of 1,457,124 kilograms. The United States has been the principal purchaser, particularly since 1939; before that time, the United Kingdom, France and Germany were also buyers. Exports to Switzerland increased during the war.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production of sulphur for industrial use has continued to find a satisfactory outlet. Ample stocks at mines are available to meet demand which so far has held at a level somewhat above trade expectations. Spanish pyrites has revealed no important change with trading regulated by the arrival of stocks from primary supply sources.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

For Current Prices see page 9.

Cottonseed Data: 3 Mos.

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products for August 1 through September 30, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1945-46	Tons 1944-45
Receipts	[1]1,532,539	2,400,396
Crushed	918,003	977,561
On hand Oct. 31	832,884	1,541,091

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1945-46	Pounds 1944-45
Produced	284,317,000	294,423,000
Shipped	245,737,000	247,081,000
On hand Oct. 31	[2]93,325,000	95,479,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1945-46	Pounds 1944-45
Produced	[3]216,492,000	204,879,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Oct. 31	[4]232,457,000	184,008,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1945-46	Tons 1944-45
Produced	403,778	442,343
Shipped	399,661	400,448
On hand Oct. 31	56,375	69,945

Hulls

	Tons 1945-46	Tons 1944-45
Produced	216,964	228,114
Shipped	210,638	195,940
On hand Oct. 31	68,023	46,967

Linters

	Bales 1945-46	Bales 1944-45
Produced	[5]274,849	281,909
Shipped	196,383	242,097
On hand Oct. 31	[6]97,042	101,732

[1] Includes 992 tons destroyed during 1945-46. Does not include 219,340 and 118,256 tons on hand August 1, 1945 and 1944, respectively, nor 14,397 and 22,719 tons reshipped during the seasons 1945-46 and 1944-45.

[2] Includes 49,903,000 pounds at oil mills, 21,857,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 21,565,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 235,810,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 228,022,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 4,435,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 64,943 bales first cut, 180,461 bales second cut, and 29,445 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 26,151 bales first cut, 62,854 bales second cut, and 8,037 bales mill run.

California Cotton Oil Corporation is constructing new bins at its plant in Vernon, Calif., to cost $19,500.

Pacific Guano Elects Weller Noble President

Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley, Calif., has named J. T. Phillips chairman of the board. Weller Noble has been named to succeed Mr. Phillips as president of the company.

'Green Acres' Rewritten

The National Fertilizer Association has rewritten its pamphlet on pasture and hayland fertilization, "Green Acres," and has issued it in Southern and Northern editions.

Charles E. Erb has been made efficiency manager of production for Standard Varnish Works, Brooklyn.

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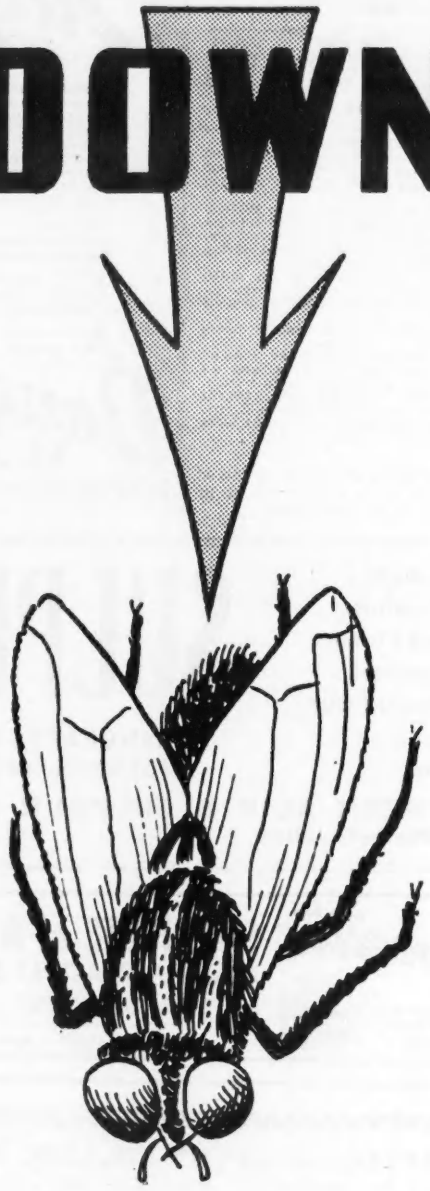

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Volume in botanical drug trade decreased moderately last week. Orders were fairly numerous, but potential buyers were disposed to trade close to actual requirements—which was probably fortuitous because of the insufficiencies in stocks and the inabilities of dealers to find merchandise in substantial quantities at primary market points. Some consumers—those whose needs are fairly well covered into the future—allowed year-end inventory considerations to interrupt their buying activities.

These developments were not exactly adverse eventuations, according to dealers. The fact is that dealers find it harder to get goods to sell than they do to find buyers for merchandise. Of course, buying interest centers on exceptionally scarce items and some let up in inquiries for such drugs is counted a minor blessing because of the replacement impossibilities that surround local scarcities.

Of considerable importance to those in the East India trade was the meeting between a committee of local importers, appointed by the Netherlands government, and a group celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in this city. At the commemorative luncheon, it was declared that exporting from the Netherlands East Indies will be resumed by the end of the year if political events do not interfere. Certain cateogries of N.E.I. goods will be featured, among them all kinds of spices, many of which have been denied this market during the war.

Importers in general considered the "if" in this desirable development to be mighty large at this time. Nothing save the success of British soldiers on Java soil in combat with the native Indonesians suggests sufficient peace by Christmas to permit general restoration of Netherlands East Indies exports—including the greatly needed cinchona bark.

Balsams

Peru—Supply has decreased moderately but the market still holds enough to meet the, at present, not too active demand from consumers and distributors. Prices were steady.

Tolu—Stocks were small and likely so to remain unless a substantial change shall develop in the replacement position of the article. Quotations were firm to strong in the absence of competition worthy of the name.

Barks

Black Haw—Sales were made at the slightly lower price of 84c. per pound and more bark was said to be available at that level. However, the basic position of the article is still evidence of the poor collections generally reported at the end of the last season.

Cascara Sagrada—Definitely in very firm position. While the pharmaceutical companies who age their bark secured fair quantities this year, they did so at rising prices that were in lines with limited availability of labor and high costs of production. It does not appear that that aspect of collection will change sharply during the next peeling season since there is bound to be heavy demand for timber cutters.

Cottonroot —Sales over the range 22c. to 25c. per pound have been reported and since the replacement cost is likely to hold relatively high, a turn of spot values in favor of buyers is not expected soon to develop.

Beans

Vanilla—Trade has slowed down considerably, a trend not out of line with activities most years as the end of the twelve-month draws near. Dealers go into the year-end with very small stocks and with a potential demand that will tax the ability of primary markets to fill, once new crops can be traded in. At present, the market marks time to the tune of comparatively strong basic position and conditions.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Cottonroot bark, 2c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Wahsington, yellow, 8c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 8c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Black haw, root bark, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ¼c. per lb.
Jamaica, rhattoon, ¼c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, California, Dutch-type, 4c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Laurel, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, good, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
250.4	249.6	247.0	243.5

For Current Prices see page 9.

Berries

Cubeb—Plans are being developed increasingly to the end of exports once more being real business in the Netherlands East Indies. Cubeb berries have been absent from this market for several years and there is an unsatisfied need that will absorb promptly all of the first offerings to be made.

Flowers

Chamomile—Roman flowers were offered at $1.75 to $1.85 per pound on the basis of a future delivery at some undisclosed date. Such offerings are not numerous. Hungarian flowers were reported in low supply but the growing season is advancing in Argentina and unless Europe again be a buyer there, resumption of exports to the United States is a prospect for next Spring in this country.

Saffron—Some distinguished quarters insist that goods of Spanish origin are not obtainable on spot at less than $37 per pound. Others equally distinguished reiterate that the multiple-pound price is $35 per pound while single pounds go at $36. Brokers' views tend toward the $37 per pound level, stating that orders offered at $35 had been turned down.

Gums

Ghatti—During the past week, 285 bags of this gum arrived from Bombay, India, and reached a market of fair firmness in price and moderate activity as to demand.

Karaya—The inflow of renewal stocks continued in good volume. The latest arrival from Bombay, India, totaled 5,347 bags. Top quality gum was quoted at fairly hard prices but the lower grades were subject to considerable competition.

Olibanum—Stocks gained to the extent of 433 bags of gum from Bombay, India. Demand for siftings was said to be fairly active and sufficient to keep prices firm. Interest in ears was routine.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel—Portuguese leaves were reduced to 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Cyprus held very firm but sold lightly. Turkish was well maintained and moved in fair volume.

Marjoram—Chilean was lower on spot, selling in several instances at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Not much California French-type merchandise was available.

Savory—Spanish material was advanced sharply and swiftly to the basis of 30c. to 31c. per pound and the absence of much supply can not be well tided over by purchase of California goods; they remain in very short supply and rule at high price levels.

Thyme—Demand freshened considerably and spot quotations were advanced to the basis of 15½c. to 16c. per pound.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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OAK MOSS
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Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood—Signs that exportation from the Far East may be resumed by the end of the year are not lacking. Definite negotiations to that end are afoot between official bodies.

Ergot—The next major change in the supply situation will come when conditions in Poland once more lead to the reappearance of Polish ergot on the international markets.

Irish Moss—Replenishment of spot stocks, after some years in which French moss was absent from this market, continues and the latest arrival totaled 294 bales from France.

Lycopodium—A tendency toward firmer position and possible price advance developed locally last week and some quarters called the market minimum at $1.50 per pound. But goods at $1.25 were still available. Several qualities are held locally.

Roots

Aletris—The collection was so light and at such a high cost that chances for lower prices to consumers seem remote at this time. With the spot market being $2.75 per pound, it seems difficult to realize that the normal price is about 37c. per pound.

Dandelion—The spot was recently about bare of goods. Last week six bales arrived here from Buenos Aires and it is said that most of the arrival had been sold ahead some time back. The market remains virtually nominal.

Ipecac—When spot prices and stocks are restored to the spot market, the level of quotations is likely to be startling to those who recall the prewar selling prices. Costs at the sources are mountain high at present.

Mandrake—Prices for this root were raised to 33c. to 34c. per pound. It turns out that the Fall crop was a frost—and the pun was intended. Frost killed the roots over a wide area. The next crop is next May and between now and then the market will be on short rations.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican seed prices continued to rise and on spot the market rose to 32c. to 32½c. per pound with business reported being done thereat.

Caraway — California Dutch-type seed was lower at 68c. to 69c. per pound. Dutch futures remained at 70c. to 72c., at which Canadian spot seed also may be obtained.

Celery—Quotations were squeezed thinner to the basis of 21¼c. to 21¾c. per pound, but the lowering of values failed to add to buyers' interest.

Coriander—During the week 500 bags of Argentine seed reached this country. The spot price eased down to 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Cumin—Syrian seed was offered at 38c. to 38½c. per pound. Indian futures were quoted at 34c. to 35c. No seed of Morocco or Cyprus was in sight.

Dill—Decorticated seed was shaded to 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Mustard—Montana yellow advanced to 23½c. to 24c. per pound. Washington yellow was nominal at 23c. per pound. Export interest has reduced domestic stocks to low level in the primary markets.

Poppy—South American blue seed was reduced to 38c. to 39c. per pound and some Danish seed in future arrival position was proposed at 38c. to 39c.

Spices

Cassia—The latest information is that exports from Batavia, Java, are unlikely to start earlier than the first of next year and resumption of exports depends much on a resolution of the present differences between the Dutch government and the Netherlands East Indies Indonesian leaders.

Ginger—African root was lower at 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Other varieties lacked change in price, save that Jamaica rhattoon was down to 17c. to 17½c. Demand for the entire group was not very active.

Pepper—Direct questioning regarding the reappearance of the Netherlands East Indies as a shipper of black pepper led to unsatisfactory answers last week. However, if peace comes to the islands by the end of the year, there is reason to expect that pepper will be exported to the United States as well as to the homeland in Europe.

Pimento—Quotations were back to the basis of 22½c. to 23c. per pound.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price changes in the market for essential oils and aromatics was not necessarily a barometer of the actual conditions prevailing in the market. Spot offerings of many essential oils continued limited or completely out. Future shipments from practically all sources of supply indicate higher replacement costs. While some arrivals are coming through spasmodically from Spain, Italy, Africa, India, South America and the West Indies, they are hardly adequate to offset the lack of sizable offerings from the Dutch East Indies and other Far Eastern primary centers.

Essential oils were mentioned as among the first merchandise to be consigned here from the Netherland East Indies by the end of the year, according to a special committee named by the Dutch government. It was further stated that shipments would increase substantially over the next six months. This, of course, is contingent on political developments. At the moment fighting has not abated, but rather spread between the Indonesians and British throughout Java.

Offerings of anise and cassia oil from China were not expected to reach here before January, and spot prices will be definitely higher. Future shipments of Italian bergamot will reflect increased replacement costs. Bois de rose from Brazil was expected to be offered on spot at higher levels later in the year. Much the same situation will prevail for petitgrain oil. The Spanish government's readjustment of ceiling prices will reflect on the future arrivals of rosemary, Spanish spike, sage and thyme oils.

Aromatic chemicals continued to show gradual improvement as the production of many items made gains over the preceding month. However, chemicals where raw materials were difficult to obtain, shipments were still restricted. Most factors were working against a heavy backlog of orders, and were unable to accept all inquiries reaching the market. In the months to come, the position of several aromatics will be back to pre-war status.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bay, W. I., 50-53%, 5c. per lb.
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, 20c. per lb.
Bergamot, Italian, 50c. per lb.
Ginger, dist., 50c. per lb.
Orange, Brazil, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Apricot kernel, 5c. per lb.
Cananga, nat., $2 per lb.
Caraway, 50c. per lb.
Celery, $1 per lb.
Grapefruit, 10c. per lb.
Guaiacwood, 15c. per lb.
Lime, dist., Mex. 25c. per lb.
W. I., dist., 25c. per lb.
Peppermint, nat., 25c. per lb.
redist., 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
222.4	221.7	220.5	205.5

For Current Prices see page 9.

Essential Oils

Angelica—Small spot offerings, and not a great deal of interest at prevailing price levels of $125 to $300 per pound.

Anise—A limited quantity of Russian rectified was available at $4 per pound. Offerings from China were not expected to reach here before January, and spot prices will range anywhere from $3.65 to $5.50 per pound.

Apricot Kernel—Prices were slightly lower at 45c. to 50c. per pound. Buying was routine, and market position regarded as fair.

Avocado—It was difficult to locate any spot stocks, and most sellers were not able to name any quotations at this time.

Bay—Prices ranged higher for the West Indies, 50-55 percent, at $1.45 to $1.55 per pound, while the Puerto Rican, 55-60 percent, was $1.75 per pound. Market position was fair.

Bergamot—A firmer price tone was evident, and spot offerings of natural Italian ranged from $8.75 to $10 per pound, with most offerings at $9 per pound. Replacement costs for future arrivals will be higher

Bois de Rose—Small shipments continue to arrive from Brazil, a total of 14 cases reached here last week. However, the material was well absorbed and spot offerings continued negligible. When the arrivals from Brazil increase, spot prices will range from $5.50 to $6.50 per pound.

Cajeput—The market continued devoid of any spot offerings in the absence of replacements from the Far Eastern primary centers.

Cananga—Native cananga oil was offered at $8 to $10 per pound. Only limited quantities were available on spot. No stocks of rectified were reported last week.

Caraway—Spot price for Dutch was lower at $8.50 per pound, while quotations for the Russian ranged up to $11.25 per pound. Arrivals from Amsterdam totaled 12 drums last week.

Cedarwood—It was difficult to locate any sizable quantities on spot and offerings ranged anywhere from $1 to $1.10 per pound.

Celery—Prices were lower, ranging from $16 to $18 per pound. Consumer interest continued routine.

Cinnamon Bark—Quotations for the Ceylon held at the $32.50 level established the preceding period, while other offerings ranged up to $34.50 per pound. Market position continued satisfactory.

Citronella—Stocks of Ceylon were not large, and spot offeringes were usually on a restricted basis at prices of $1.70 to $1.75 per pound.

Clove—While supplies are sufficient to take care of all demands, the prices underwent no softening, and quotations ranged from $1.65 to $1.75 per pound for the USP material.

Coriander—Quotations established preceding period were firm at $27.50 per pound. A limited amount of spot offerings continued.

Cumin—In the absence of replacements from primary centers, sellers were supplying consumers' needs with the imitation material.

Dillseed—Spot quotations ranged from $6.50 to $7.50 per pound. Usual consumers made routine withdrawals as a rule.

Dillweed—Prices held at previously established levels of $4.50 to $4.75 per pound. Buying was confined to nearby needs.

Eucalyptus—Offerings remain scarce, and sellers were supplying regular consumers only. Prices rule firm.

Fennel—Stocks of sweet fennel were about exhausted, and it was difficult to locate any material on spot.

Fir—There were no new price developments, and quotations were steady to firm at $2.25 to $2.75 per pound. Interest routine.

Geranium—Offerings of Bourbon remain scarce, and spot prices range from $17 to $22 per pound, according to quality.

Ginger—Prices firmed slightly and ranged from $12.50 to $13 for the distilled. Market position continued satisfactory.

Grapefruit—The market was lower at $2.05 to $2.50 per pound. Market position was only fair, and buying routine.

Guaiacwood—The market continued easier and prices ranged from $3.10 to $3.75 per pound. No further shipments were reported from South America last week.

Juniper Tar—Prices held firm at 80c. to $1 level reported the preceding period. Offerings continued limited.

Lavender—Quotations for spike were about steady. Offerings of French flower oils remain restricted and ranged from $16 to $18 per pound.

Lemon—Domestic offerings continued scarce, with some sellers withdrawing from the market. Prices rule firm and unchanged.

Lemongrass—Spot stocks were not plentiful, and sellers were unable to satisfy all inquiries reaching the market. Prices ranged from $2.40 to $2.50 per pound.

Lime—Prices for the distilled Mexican and West Indian lime were lower

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

at $6.50 and $7 per pound, respectively. Demand kept pace with available offerings.

Mustard—Quotations for the artificial held at $1.45 to $1.65 per pound. Demand was only moderate.

Orange—Brazilian orange oil was slightly higher at $1.35 to $1.60 per pound, reflecting higher replacement costs and better inquiry. A total of 153 cases arrived from Brazil last week. California orange continued tight, and lifting of price ceilings caused sharp advance on citrus fruits.

Peppermint — Prices for natural ranged from $6.25 to $6.85 per pound, while the redistilled was quoted from $6.75 to $7.50 per pound. A shipment of 7 cases reached here from Brazil last week.

Petitgrain—Market held firm at the $2.25 level reported the preceding period. Replacement costs were expected to be higher on future shipments from South America.

Rosemary—Spot prices held steady to firm. Offerings from Spain were expected to be at higher levels. Spot stocks were adequate to meet most consumers' requirements.

Sandalwood — The market lacked improvement in regard to spot offerings, and most sellers were out of the market. Ceiling prices remain unaltered.

Sassafras—A total of 94 drums arrived from Brazil last week. Price of domestic held at $2 to $2.30 per pound. Stocks were not large.

Thyme—Stocks of red and white thyme were still limited on spot, and quotations were firm at the higher levels established recently.

Vetiver—Limited quantities of Bourbon were available at $35 to $45 per pound. South American was quoted at $30 per pound and Haitian at $25 per pound.

Wormseed—While ceiling prices remain the same, farmers' ideas on the new crop distillation were around $9 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Sellers had adequate stocks to meet consumers' needs. Prices were without change and tone was firm.

Benzyl Alcohol—Shipments moved steady to regular consuming channels. Supplies were available to meet all inquiries. Prices displayed firmness.

Coumarin—Production remained on a limited basis, however, shipments were starting to move on a restricted basis to regular consuming trade. Prices held the same.

Indol—Small stocks were available, and shipments continued on about the same basis as previously. Prices were without change.

Methyl Anthranilate—The position of the market showed gradual improvement, and shipments so far this month were better than the preceding period. Prices rule firm.

Methyl Salicylate—Supplies continued to strengthen, and the market was regarded as in a good position. Prices unchanged and firm.

Phenylethyl Alcohol — Some slight improvement over October was reported, but most sellers were offering to regular contract consumers only. Prices firm.

Vanillin—Market position continued tight, some manufacturers were having difficulty in getting production schedules up to normal levels. Prices underwent no change, and tone was firm.

Florasynth Laboratories Expands Output Facilities

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., has acquired a five-floor structure containing over 90,000 square feet and covering the entire block front on the Easterly side of Willow avenue between 134th street and 135th street, New York, to house the main office, enlarged manufacturing facilities, research laboratories, and warehouse space. The company has acquired a manufacturing plant in San Bernardino, Calif., and has enlarged its Los Angeles headquarters. Improvements also have been made to the company's new plant in Chicago, headquarters for the Mid-West territory.

Dr. Alexander E. Katz has been elected to the newly-created post of chairman of the board of directors. William Lakritz has been elected president; Leonard Katz, re-elected vice-president and assistant to the chairman of the board in charge of West Coast activities. Joseph H. Fein has been reelected treasurer and placed in charge of the company's purchasing both in this country and abroad, and Charles P. Kramer has been reelected secretary and counsel for the company. Charlotte F. Senior has been named assistant treasurer.

Wirth Rejoines du Pont

Major Charles Wirth, III, has rejoined the staff of the Petroleum Chemicals Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., after more than three years in the army.

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Trade Briefs

William F. Wacker, president of the Louisville Chemical Company, has been elected president of the Louisville Kiwanis Club.

A. A. Glatz has been named sales manager of the Chicago sales office and the Milwaukee branch of Chase Bag Company, New York.

Kenneth A. Hamel has been made publicity manager for the Glass Container Division of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo.

L. A. Sauers has been named Western regional sales manager of the Pepsodent division of Lever Brothers Company, with headquarters in Chicago.

Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, is planning an expansion program calling for an expenditure of $1,000,000 in each of the next five years.

C. Chintala has rejoined the Brockway Glass Company as sales manager of the Rx Ware division. Mr. Chintala resigned from Brockway Glass two years ago to join the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company.

Jewish Charities Drive To Open December 4

The Wholesale Cosmetic and Drug Division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York last week announced appointments to key committees for its industry-wide drive and set Dec 4, as the date for its campaign dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in support of the federation's current $30,000,000 appeal. Melvin A. Block of the Block Drug Co. will serve as overall division chairman, with the following associate chairmen: —B. Harry Bedanes of McKesson & Robbins; Herman L. Brooks of City, Inc., and William F. Murtha of Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc.

Penicillin Production Discussed

Dr. Robert D. G. Coghill, associate director of research for the Abbott Laboratories, discussed "The Background of Penicillin Production" at the Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society November 16.

'Hydrosulphosol' Study Funded

A fellowship in the Chemo-Medical Research Institute of Georgetown University has been established by the Rees-Davis Company, Meriden, Connecticut, Rev. Hunter Guthrie, S.J., Dean of Georgetown University Graduate School, has announced. The fellowship provides for a study of 'Hydrosulphosol,' a soluble form of sulphur manufactured by the Rees-Davis Company for use in the treatment of burns.

Under the direction of Dr. M. X. Sullivan, head of the Georgetown Chemo-Medical Institute, the solution will be analyzed chemically and biochemically. The product will also be subjected to physiological and clinical tests.

Cunningham Drug Asks To Withdraw Chicago Listing

OPD Washington Bureau

The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced that hearings will be held at 2:30 p.m., November 19, at its offices in the Federal building, Detroit, on the application of the Cunningham Drug Stores, Inc., for authority to withdraw its common stock, $2.50 par value, from listing and registration on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

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Chemical Products Department

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

Strategic Materials

—Continued from page 7

of the amount of civilian deficiency for these products, and RFC then is to establish a reserve supply for release to industry in accordance with directions from CPA. The excess above the amount set aside in this reserve would go into stockpile.

In the case of strategic and critical materials, the Army and Navy Munitions Board is directed to give due consideration to the needs of civilian industry for such materials in fixing the size of these stockpiles.

The regulation applies to surplus property located in the United States. It does not apply to contractor inventory, small lots, and items which would deteriorate if transferred to the stockpile. Fabricated articles containing strategic materials and metals will be stockpiled if the Army and Navy Munitions Board determines they are suitable for the use of the army and the navy in the form in which fabricated.

Reserve supplies of strategic and critical metals and minerals which are to be released to meet civilian deficiencies are to be sold by RFC at the market price. Wholly or partially fabricated articles are to be inspected by the Army and Navy Munitions Board to determine their suitability for stockpiling and if found unsuited for this purpose they are to be sold by RFC at the best price obtainable provided the price is at least 10 percent greater than the metal market price of the component materials in the fabricated article. If that price cannot be obtained, the articles are to be transferred to the stockpile.

The strategic and critical products are contained in two lists attached to the regulation, the first covering metals and minerals, and the other covering materials, with the minimum quantities shown. Lots of these products of less than the minimums shown are not to be declared strategic products by the owning agencies, but are to be disposed of in accordance with the applicable regulations of SPA. The lists comprise, in addition to industrial diamonds, jewel bearings, kapok, cordage fibers, and rubber, the following articles:—

Strategic Minerals and Metals

	Minimum
Antimony ..... tons.	25
Beryl ..... tons.	5
Cadmium ..... lbs.	100
Chromite, metallurgical grade ..... long tons.	25
refractory grade ..... long tons.	25
chemical grade ..... long tons.	25
Cobalt ..... lbs.	2,000
Copper ..... tons.	25
Fluorspar, acid grade ..... tons.	25
metallurgical grade ..... tons.	25
Graphite, amorphous lump ..... tons.	5
flake ..... ton.	5
crystalline fines ..... ton.	5
Lead ..... tons.	25
Magnesium ..... lbs.	50,000
Manganese, battery grade .. long tons.	25
metallurgical grade ..... long tons.	25
Mercury ..... flasks.	10
Mica, Muscovite block and film .. lbs.	100
splittings ..... lbs.	100
phlogopite splittings ..... lbs.	100
block ..... lbs.	100
Molybdenum (contained mblybdenum) lbs.	10,000
Nickel (including monel) ..... lbs.	10,000
Platinum ..... No minimum	
Quartz crystals ..... lbs.	100
Tantalite (contained tantalite) ... lbs.	100
Tin ..... lbs.	2,000
Tungsten (contained tungsten) ... lbs.	10,000
Vanadium (contained vanadium) . lbs.	10,000
Zinc ..... tons.	25

Note—On minimum quantity for ores, concentrates, alloys, scrap and fabricated articles, which consist principally by value of the strategic minerals and metals listed above: Lots of such items that contain not less than the minimum quantity of any one of the minerals or metals listed above, shall be declared as strategic property.

Strategic Materials

Agar ..... lbs.	250
Aluminum ..... lbs.	50,000
Asbestos, Rhodesian chrysotile .. tons.	5
South African amosite ..... tons.	5
Barite ..... tons.	5
Bauxite ..... long tons.	25
Bismuth ..... lbs.	100
Castor oil ..... lbs.	50,000
Celestite (strontium) ..... tons.	25
Coconut oil ..... lbs.	50,000
Columbite (columbite content) ... lbs.	500
Corundum ..... lbs.	10,000
Cryolite, natural ..... long tons.	25
Emery ..... tons.	25
Emetine ..... ozs.	100
Hyoscine ..... No minimum	
Iodine ..... lbs.	2,000
Kyanite, Indian ..... tons.	25
Monazite ..... tons.	5
Opium ..... No minimum	
Palm oil ..... lbs.	50,000
Pepper ..... lbs.	1,000
Platinum group metals (iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium) ..... No minimum	
Pyrethrum (20 percent extract) .. lbs.	1,000
Quebracho (extract) ..... lbs.	1,000
Quinidine ..... ozs.	25
Quinine ..... ozs.	100
Rapeseed oil ..... lbs.	50,000
Rutile ..... tons.	5
Selenium ..... lbs.	1,000
Shellac ..... lbs.	10,000
Sperm oil ..... lbs.	50,000
Talc, steatite block or lava ..... No minimum	
ground ..... tons.	5
Tung oil ..... lbs.	50,000
Wool ..... bls.	10
Zirconium ores, baddeleyite .... tons.	5
Zircon ..... tons.	5

Petroleum Derivatives

Further uninterrupted progress toward a return to peacetime production and marketing operations, with completion of reconversion in all its departments, is being made by the petroleum industry since its release from the incubus of labor troubles with their accompaniments of work stoppages in the oilfields and refineries and since the lifting of the last of the restrictions on civilian consumption of its principal chemical derivatives.

Crude petroleum production keeps steadily rising. Ample supplies of both light and heavy fuel oil and of the lately upgraded automobile gasoline and aviation gasoline are once more available for civilian uses, together with kerosene and other heating and cooking oils.

Even the hitherto scarce petroleum solvents and liquefied petroleum bases are again flowing freely from the refineries into consuming channels along the North Atlantic seaboard, in the Midwest and on Pacific coast as well as in the South and Southwest. And there is now every reason to look for the satisfying of all civilian consumers' needs in these lines throughout the Winter season, provided there is no breakdown or serious retardation of coastwise shipping and rail transportation facilities by heavy storms.

Meanwhile, military requirements continue to reach a fairly sizable aggregate, although by no means such huge proportions as during the war period. But all the remaining military orders are being filled without inconveniencing civilian consumers.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—With the requirements of synthetic resin varnish makers for efficient solvents running to considerable proportions, the demand for the most powerful of the high solvency aromatic naphthas is mounting steadily. While most of these consumers are seeking the most powerful of the solvents, made from petroleum xylol bases and formerly embraced in the Class A group, others are calling for the weaker solvent materials in the toluol group. As previously mentioned, one of the erstwhile largest producers of these aromatic solvent naphthas is now confining its operations in this line to the marketing of petroleum xylol and toluol but there are still enough processors of these naphthas to fill the needs of all consumers.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Still moving fairly briskly and in sizable volume into civilian account while in lesser amounts into military uses.

Lacquer Diluent—Continues in moderate request with prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirits—Buying interest continues keen, with sizable shipments going forward into consuming channels.

Rubber Solvent—Despite setbacks in their own production schedules, due to labor troubles, the manufacturers of synthetic rubber continue to absorb virtually the entire output of this solvent.

Stoddard Solvent — Civilian dry-cleaning interests are still outstripping the military in their takings of this solvent.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—A fairly large movement of this solvent is still under way, as the needs of the paint and varnish makers continue undiminished.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the recent easing of the supply situation in this liquefied petroleum gas, householders in the South and Southwest, utilizing it for cooking and heating, are finding it less difficult to fill their requirements while private manufacturing interests employing it in certain processing operations, where intense and quickly generated heat is needed, are also obtaining sizable quantities for their purposes. Still, there is enough available for meeting the steadily lessening requirements of the manufacturers of synthetic rubber and the fortifiers of aviation and other high-octane gasolines.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, from 21 stripper and high-cost production pools in six states, 2c. to 35c. per bbl.
Petrolatums, U.S.P., ¼c. per lb.
White mineral oils, tech., 3c. per gal.; U.S.P., 6c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Fuel oils, heavy residual, wholesale at principal Atlantic coast ports, 1c. to 5c. per bbl.

Propane—All classes of consumers of this gas are once more able to satisfy their demands, because of a recent easing of the supply situation therein, similar to that recorded in butane, with production again in balance with consumptive requirements.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Liquefied petroleum gases continue firm in this area. The volume of business now existing is apparently sufficient to match or more than match, the activity of suppliers in offering these lighter fractions. Accordingly, market feeling generally is healthy.

Los Angeles, Nov. 23.—All solvents and diluents continue to move readily. Supplies appear to be adequate now, and offerings have been good.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Under the leadership of the standard process types, these petroleum waxes continue to move in considerable volume, with prices well maintained, as many former users of the high melting points of refined paraffin have recourse to them after encountering increasing difficulties in procuring these refined products.

Paraffin—With domestic requirements running a close race with the export takings, the home supply of crude scale wax is being kept down to relatively small proportions, far inadequate for meeting all needs. And, with the crude material thus constricted, stocks of the refined grades, especially of the high melting points, are being confined to comparatively small lots, with some grades virtually unobtainable.

Petrolatums—With the recent change in the trade practice of supplying containers, without charge when returned, whereby the cost of non-returnable drums has been included in the prices asked by the manufacturers, the price schedules of manufacturers of petroleum jellies have been revised upward by a quarter cent per pound throughout the entire list of the U. S. P. amber, extra amber, cream and yellow soft materials as well as in the figures asked for U. S. P. white grades, which embrace the lily, snow and snow soft types. The buying movement is reaching larger proportions daily.

White Mineral Oils—The recent markup of prices for these oils, due in part to the inclusion in these prices of the cost of non-returnable drums, to which reference was made in the November 19 issue of OPD, has been carried by the manufacturers to slightly higher levels. Leading producers are now holding their offerings of technical grades fully 3 cents higher than lately quoted while asking an average of 6 cents more per gallon for the U. S. P. grades, delivered in the New York area, and 2 cents higher than formerly in the San Francisco territory. A keen demand continues to be noted.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The average daily rate of crude oil production in the oilfields of the United States continues to show a substantial gain.

For the week ended November 17, the daily production rate in the domestic oilfields was increased by 23,300 barrels to 4,474,500 barrels. This makes a very favorable comparison with the daily average output for the four weeks ended on that date, amounting to 4,379,250 barrels.

OPA has authorized the operators of stripper and high-cost producing wells at twenty-one crude oil pools, located in Oklahoma, Texas, California, Colorado, Kansas and Louisiana, to mark up their ceiling prices from 2 cents to 35 cents per barrel, effective November 1.

Fuel Oil—Standard Oil of New Jersey has announced that the price of diesel oil at the port of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, has been reduced by 4 cents, from $2.11 to $2.07 per barrel.

In recognition of a recent reduction in tanker transportation rates from the Texas gulf coast, OPA has announced a lowering of wholesale ceiling prices for heavy residual fuel oils at principal Atlantic coast ports by 1c. to 5c. per gallon, effective November 28. The ceiling prices which are thus to be reduced are those on sales of wholesale quantities by refiners and terminal operators to industrial users.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Protective Coatings Materials

Further glimpses at the huge marketing potentialities for protective coatings, in the new building and maintenance painting programs and durable goods production schedules, have been afforded the paint, varnish, lacquer and raw materials manufacturers within the past week without any substantial immediate benefits to them, inasmuch as ready access to these new and presumably highly profitable fields of civilian business in their products has continued to be hampered by the handicapping obstacles of shortages in numerous lines of important materials and the continuance of Government-imposed limitation of civilian uses as well as by the spreading of labor disturbances and work stoppages by strikes in the lumber, machinery and automotive vehicle manufacturing industries.

Still, some additional progress has been made in building up civilian business in a few directions, albeit the race toward piling up enough of this business to compensate for the loss of war orders has been slowed down to a walk.

Following closely upon the exhibition of an attractive picture of the opportunities for huge protective coatings sales by the fact-finding agency of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, an executive of a prominent building materials concern has sketched in brilliant colors, for paint and varnish makers in the local area, the outlets for their products afforded by new building constructions, counted upon to run next year to an aggregate value of $7,400,000,000, in 1947 to $10,400,000,000 and in 1948 to $13,700,000,000, with a yearly average for 1949-1951 placed at $15,000,000,000. This authority has also estimated that there will be spent for repairs, maintenance painting and modernization of old residential buildings between $750,000,000 and $850,000,000 as soon as material and labor shortages are overcome, with a probable peak of $1,400,000,000 a year at a relatively early period.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although there has been a further small increase in the production of metallic lead at domestic mines and smelters, the supply available for lead pigment makers as well as for manufacturers of motor storage batteries and collapsible tubes, all of whose allotments have been only slightly amplified since Midsummer, is still woefully inadequate for meeting all their needs. Hence, the chances of the pigment processors obtaining any larger allowance of pig lead within the relatively near future are considered decidedly slim. The Bureau of Mines reports the output of the domestic lead mines, in terms of recoverable metal, for September as having amounted to 30,548 short tons, showing a gain of 173 tons over that for August, according to its preliminary estimates. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week November 16-23 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Despite a steady recession in the takings of zinc scrap, the requirements of zinc oxidizers continue to run well in excess of the current supply of slab zinc. And, although there is a plethora of zinc ores and concentrates, the current output of slab zinc is still falling slightly below the demand. The Bureau of Mines reports the consumption of slab zinc for September as having dropped to 14,729 short tons, a level lower than that for any month so far this year save February's, when treatmet of zinc scrap declined to 14,667 tons. In September, also, the recovery of zinc from scrap fell, from 11,208 short tons for August, to 9,968 tons. Receipts by consumers for that month, however, were 639 tons greater than consumption, so that stocks revealed a rise to 30,564 tons at the end of the month. Quotations for slab zinc have remained unaltered for the week November 16-23 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, ¾c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, ¾c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Pigments

Titanium Dioxide — Nothwithstanding a further improvement in the output of the "A" pigments, resulting from a stepping up of manufacturing operations at the recently strike-closed plant of a leading interest, manufacturers of these pigments are still finding it impossible to meet all their customers' requirements, although they have increased the quota on these materials for October and November to 110 percent. The quotas on the "B" and "C" pigments, still held down to 80 percent, are also proving wholly insufficient for the needs of the consumers of these grades.

White Lead—With oxidizers and corroders of this lead pigment limited in their allotments of pig lead for this purpose to a maximum of 55 percent of their production in the first half of last year and with supplies of linseed oil available for making lead in oil also proving wholly inadequate for meeting all requirements, the tension in the situation relating to this material is still acute without much hope of being eased until more liberal allotments of both pig lead and drying oils are made to the pigment makers. Orders continue piling up but can seldom be filled in their entirety.

Fillers and Extenders

Bentonite—Still in good demand. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives (H.R. 4699) amending the internal revenue code so as to extend to bentonite the 15 percent depletion allowance now applicable to certain other minerals. This amendment would be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1945.

Chalk—Moving in a steadily increasing volume, with prices of both foreign and domestic materials firmly held. Latest importations have included 600 bags.

China Clay—Continues in fairly keen demand, with the English grades in especially brisk call. Latest arrivals here have included 2,681 tons from England.

Gypsum—Considerable buying interest is still being manifested in this material. An arrival of 3,095 tons has been reported within the past week.

Dry and Chemical Colors

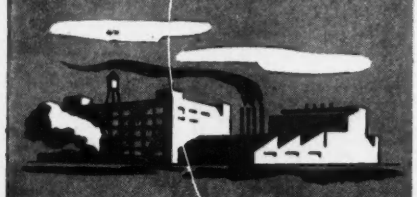
Cadmium Colors—As a sequel to the removal of all restrictions on civilian use of cadmium and the colors of heat-resisting qualities made from this metal, one of the erstwhile leading manufacturers of these colors has re-entered the market with new lines of yellow and red cadmium lithopone. The supply situation in cadmium, however, continues rather tight.

Carbon Black—Paint and varnish manufacturers continue buying extensively of the high color blacks for the production of motor vehicle coatings, despite the troubled labor situation in the automobile manufacturing world. Meanwhile, makers of snythetic rubber tires, while curtailing their takings of furnace blacks to some extent as their needs in that material recede with the closure of some of their plants, due to strikes, are buying extensively again of the channel blacks and are expected to continue to take considerable quantities of the latter for a long time to come. Hence, although there has latterly been some accumulation of stocks in the channel blacks, as the steadily increasing production has run well ahead of consumption, the makers of carbon blacks are pleased to note this seemingly temporary amplification of their inventory position.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

PICCOUMARON

a series of Para-Coumarone Indene Resins



Made in several grades for use in the manufacture of a wide variety of products

In the manufacture of such products as: paints, varnish, printing inks, pipe coatings, rubber products, adhesives, cements, flooring tile, PICCOUMARON has been found very useful. It can be compounded with waxes, chlorinated rubber, pitches, tars, cellulose derivatives.

Due to heavy demands for Picco Products, we are sometimes unable to guarantee prompt deliveries of certain types. However, we will be glad to help you select the proper types and grades for your particular use, and schedule the earliest possible delivery for your orders.

Write for specification and application data

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Makers of: Coumarone Resins • Coal Tar Naphthas • Styrene Resins Rubber Plasticizers • Reclaiming Oils • Terpene Resins

Distributed by PALE CHEMICAL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—With stocks and the current output of these driers now sufficiently large to meet virtually all current requirements, the situation in these materials has eased to the extent that nearly normal conditions of evenly balanced supply and demand once more prevail.

Stearates—Demand continues spirited and, whereas those manufacturers possessing considerable plant capacity are able to fill all the orders of their regular customers promptly, those with limited capacity are finding it difficult to satisfy all demands immediately and are somewhat behind in their deliveries.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—Only a moderate demand is now noted for this material. Supplies are accumulating with the waning of buying operations.

Dibutyl Phthalate—With a million and a half pounds of war-grade material pressing on the market, conditions in this material are becoming still more unsettled than recently, when some lots of this military surplus first made their appearance. Although this army grade is generally darker in color than is usually desired, it is gradually being bought up and either resold as it stands or being reprocessed to meet the standards of the lighter hues. With the complete absorption of this war-grade material, it is expected that the market will stiffen again. Meanwhile, competition among the leading manufacturers continues keen, with prices at which offerings are being currently made ranging from 16.7c. per pound in tank-cars all the way up to 22.59c. and including 17c., 18½c., 20c. and 20.6c.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Although the unrelieved shortage of linseed and soybean oils and the relatively high cost of glycerin continue to exert a restraining influence upon the volume of production in these resins, the current movement into consuming channels among makers of motor vehicle coatings is still reaching sizable proportions.

Ester Gum—Buying interest continues spirited but supplies are still being held down by the shortage in both gum and wood rosins and the comparatively high cost of glycerin.

Naval Stores

Principal developments in the naval stores markets within the past week have included heavy additional drafts upon the government holdings of gum turpentine, which have reduced these CCC stocks below 2,000,000 gallons, and another upward spurt in the official market price of this commodity to a level one and a tenth cents per gallon above the CCC parity price.

Rosin—Although there has been no material change of late in the supply situation of gum rosin, which has continued to exhibit a plethora of the pale grades and a shortage of the medium to low grades, there has been a notable further amplification of the out-of-the-country movement of WW, WG and N grades, with the export quota for this oleoresinous product increased by the Foreign Economic Administration by 88,000 drums and with sizable shipments already going forward to or scheduled for Great Britain and South American countries, while the Civilian Production Administration, succeeding to the duties and work of the War Production Board, has indicated its intention of tightening the restrictions on domestic consumption and inventories, set forth in the regulation M-387, by cutting down industry consuming quotas to such an extent as to offset the increase in the export quota.

Savannah, Nov. 23.—Following is a record of the market for week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	...	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	...	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	...	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	...	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	...	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	...	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	...	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	...	6.98
WG	7.23	7.23	7.23	...	7.23
WW	7.50	7.50	7.50	...	7.50
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	...	7.50
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	121	...	38
Receipts	...	328	144	...	146
Shipments	...	118	214	...	100
Stocks	9,002	9,212	9,124	...	9,188

* The Savannah and most of the other naval stores markets were closed November 22 in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

STEARATES

Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• BOSTON
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
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CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
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SUPER SELECTS— "Nature's Best" (M. P. 275° F., low viscosity type)

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GILSONITE SELECTS— Various melting points. 290—305—320°F.

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DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Company
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — Pitts & Loughlin
MONTREAL — Conant Company Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — E. P. Lestrapes
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A. Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chem. Co.
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Wells
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
TORONTO — A. S. Paterson

Turpentine—The unrelieved shortage in privately-held new crop stocks of gum turpentine at the primary centers and interior points in the South has induced some eager consumers to bid up the official market price by three-quarters of a cent per gallon to a basis of 82 cents. Government stocks, which have been still further reduced within the past fortnight below 2,000,000 gallons, now afford about the only sizable source of supply and these CCC stocks, which stood at 3,177,200 gallons on October 31, are in a fair way to be exhausted by the outset of the new crop season.

Meanwhile, the CCC parity remains at 80.9 cents, but new withdrawals of the CCC stocks have to be made at 82 cents. It is believed that OPA will feel impelled to impose a ceiling upon gum turpentine, if the open market price is permitted to advance much further. In some quarters it is intimated that the industry would welcome establishment of a CCC parity around 85 cents for December and at 90 cents for January. The shortage of steam-distilled wood turpentine, pine oil and dipentene is growing acute in consequence of the recent extraordinarily heavy withdrawals of these materials for export.

The Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration reports having sold from surplus stocks 150 gallons of gum spirits turpentine in one-gallon containers, located at Albany, N. Y., at $1 per gallon and 96 gallons in single gallon containers, located at Richmond, Va., at 96 cents per gallon.

Savannah, Nov. 23.—Following is a record of the market for week:—

	Bulk gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	82	900	..	...	5,432
Tuesday ..	82	...	56	13	5,475
Wednesday	82	2,700	61	406	5,130
*Thursday. ..		...	...	...	...
Friday ...	82	550	96	92	5,135

* The Savannah and most of the other naval stores markets were closed November 22 in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum—Movements of gilsonite and petroleum base types continues fairly large. The order controlling the manufacture of asphalt roofing products and asphalt shingles has been revoked by the Civilian Production Administration. Revocation of this order will allow an increased variety of asphalt roofing products and shingles for home construction and repair. An arrival of 344 bags of mineral asphalt has been noted within the past week.

Copal—Speculation as to when a resumption of shipments of gum copal from the Netherlands East Indies as well as from the Philippines may be expected, to relieve the growing shortage in copal from the Belgian Congo, has been evoked anew within the past week by a report that the Netherlands East Indies will begin exporting varnish gums as well as tapioca, spices, essential oils, hides and skins by the end of this year or shortly after the outset of 1946, unless political conditions should interfere with a carrying out of these plans. The special committee of the American Gum Importers Laboratories, which has been negotiating for such a resumption of shipments of copals from the liberated islands in the Pacific for a long time past, is not inclined to believe that any shipments of these or any other varnish gums can be looked for until after the turn of the year. The size of these shipments, even when begun, will naturally depend upon the quantities which may be found to have been accumulated on any of these islands. At present, these are highly problematical.

Meanwhile, local stocks of Congo copal are very limited and cannot be replenished even to a small extent until the arrival here of a cargo of approximately 416 tons on or about December 9.

Shellac—The arrival here of 296 tons of seedlac and otherwise unspecified lac has failed to add materially to local stocks of seedlac or T. N. and bleaching operations are still restricted by lack of these materials as well as by the inadequacy of labor at most of the bleacheries. Cutting operations with white and orange shellacs are also rather limited. No new offers to American importers are now being made from Calcutta out of the Kusmi crop.

Glues and Binders

Casein—The market for both Argentine and domestic casein has quieted down of late, as paper coating, paint and plastic makers appear to have stocked up sufficiently for the time being and are no longer eager buyers of either the acid-precipitated or rennet grades. No new importations of material from Argentina have been reported, although some cargoes are about due here. Domestic production continues rather slim. Argentina's exports of casein during the first six months of 1945, amounting to 17,200 metric tons, were 500 tons smaller than those for the like period in 1944. Both totals, however, were substantially larger than exports for the first half of 1943, which amounted to 2,900 tons.

Glues—With their production of hide and bone glues still constricted by lack of adequate raw materials and labor, manufacturers of both types of these glues continue under the necessity of allocating their output among their customers as equitably as possible, which calls for a scaling down of many, if not most, of the orders that they receive. Latest importations have included 542 bales of gluestock, 500 bags of glue bone, 1,419 bags of otherwise unspecified bones and 364 bags of so-called industrial bones.

SICO

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Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
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Blanc Fixe
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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
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Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: September

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for September, as reported to the Bureau of Census by thirty-eight identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials shown in the Biennial Census of Manuracturers for 1939, as compared with those for August:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	703,753	$48,097

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints, which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,909,922	$48,097
casein-bound	170,824	10,494
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*191,576	243,214
dry-powder form	500,485	41,501
glue-bound	182,763	8,087

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	832,095	$36,515
Coldwater	1,098,253	53,817

Sales of these products for September, as compared with those for August, 1945, were as follows:—

	September	August
Plastic paints.....lbs.	703,753	748,480
value.	$48,097	$49,980
Coldwater paints...lbs.	458,549	512,186
Calcimines .....lbs.	1,930,348	1,990,279
value.	$90,332	$100,908

Obituaries

Selwyn G. Blaylock

Selwyn G. Blaylock, chairman and former president of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, died in Trail, B. C., November 19. He was sixty-seven years of age.

In 1934 he was president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and he was an honorary member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

William R. Carnegie

William R. Carnegie, retired president of Berry Brothers, Inc., paint and varnish manufacturer, Detroit, died October 22. He was seventy-nine years of age.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Carnegie came to this country at the age of twenty-one. He was a bookkeeper and cashier for R. H. Fyfe before becoming assistant cashier for Berry Bros. in 1895, and thereafter was successively treasurer, vice-president and general manager, being made president in 1928. He retired in 1935.

He served as president of the National Varnish Manufacturers. Surviving are a son and a daughter.

Henry F. Clark

Henry Fisher Clark, glass manufacturing consultant for the American Window Glass Company, died in Pittsburgh, November 19.

A graduate of Pennsylvania State College, Mr. Clark joined the glass company in 1905. At one time he was in charge of the firm's experimental work. In 1921 he became superintendent of the Belle Vernon, Pa., plant and later for the company's plant at Arnold, Pa.

Surviving is his wife.

Frank X. Moerk

Frank X. Moerk, emeritus professor of chemistry at the Philadelphia College of Science and Pharmacy, died in Philadelphia, November 22. He was eighty-two years of age.

Prof. Moerk graduated from the Philadelphia College of Science and Pharmacy in 1884. He then became an assistant in the department of chemistry and director of the college's chemical laboratories. In 1905 he received a Master of Pharmacy degree and in 1935 was named emeritus professor.

Surviving is his son, Frank N. Moerk.

Chapman Jay Root

Chapman Jay Root, glass manufacturer, died in Terre Haute, Ind., November 20. He was eighty years of age. In 1901 he organized the Root Glass Company, and was its president for many years.

Dr. Homer J. Wheeler

Dr. Homer J. Wheeler, retired chief agronomist of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, died in Montclair, N. J., November 18. Born in Bolton, Mass., Dr. Wheeler was a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College and Boston University. He studied in Germany and began his career as assistant chemist at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station in 1883. He became chief chemist, then director and agronomist of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. He joined the American Agricultural Chemical in 1912 and retired in 1931.

Surviving are his wife and three sons.

Paul R. Brown, president of the General Smelting & Refining Company, New York, died in Saratoga Springs, November 22. He was sixty years of age.

Judge J. C. Hunter, Abilene, Texas, widely known oil man, died last week.

Dr. Kenneth C. MacDonald, British Columbia Minister of Agriculture for twelve years, died in Victoria, Canada, November 19.

Edward Francis Miller, former vice-president of the Oil States Petroleum Company, New York, died in Scotch Plains, N. J., November 22. He was sixty-two years of age.

Myron C. Smith, of Leon Associates, chemical broker, New York, died recently. He was thirty-nine years of age. Mr. Smith has been previously associated with the Burroughs, Wellcome Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and for a period was identified with the Mennen Company, Newark, N. J. Surviving are his wife and daughter.

Louis Wilson, president of United Naval Stores Company, New York, died November 20. He was seventy years of age.

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Chlorinated Paraffins are supplied as non-volatile liquids, soft solids or hard brittle resins depending upon the chlorine content.
They are used as plasticizers and resins in protective coatings, inks, plastics, synthetic rubbers and coated fabrics; as additives in lubricants and as chemical intermediates.
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Petroleum Cresylic Acids
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VOLCLAY WYOMING BENTONITE
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Micron-sized dust, grit free
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Disperses easily in water
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MINES AND PLANTS IN THREE STATES

AHCO PRODUCTS
METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE
METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivatives and for resins. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{33}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester

★
BUTYL STEARATE
BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{33}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester

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General Atlas Carbon Names Vice-President

Carl J. Wright has been named vice-president and general manager of the General Atlas Carbon Company, Boston, Mass. The General Atlas properties, for which Mr. Wright was general manager and agent, were acquired from the previous owners April 1, 1945, by the General Atlas Carbon Company, a Massachusetts corporation in which Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, holds controlling interest. Mr. Wright continued as general manager under the new corporation. Since 1922, Mr. Wright, as a member of the staff of Henry L. Doherty & Company, Inc., had been in charge of the development of the General Atlas Process for producing Semi-Reinforcing Furnace Blacks.

Coaltar Products Imports: 1944

United States imports of intermediate and finished coaltar products for consumption, entered during 1944 under paragraphs 27 and 28 of the tariff act, comprised, according to data published by the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission, the following articles in the quantities given:—

Intermediates

	Pounds
Anilin hydrochloride solution (fluidox)	880
3-Chloro-2-aminoanthroquinone	5
3-Chloro-1-bromo-2-aminoanthraquinone	15
Dibutyl phthalate	240,600
Diphenyl oxide	1,323
Ethylbenzene	7,936,078
Metacresol	35,902
Nitrophenylarsonic acid	17
Metaparacresol	51,780
Orthocresol	159,902
Orthocresotinic acid	17,000
Parachlorometacresol	1,000
Paracresol	14,560
Quinizarin compound	8
Sandolite S	2,002
Styrene	500,574
Thiotan RS	12,738
Unspecified intermediates	98

Dyes

	Pounds
Acetate rayon	69,720
Acid	247,353
Basic	26,680
Color-lake and spirit-soluble	9,113
Direct	196,143
Miscellaneous	6,465
Mordant and chrome	58,592
Vat	36,445
Total	650,511

Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals

	Pounds
Amylocaine hydrochloride	4
Cetophen tablets	20
Indoebutyric acid	2 lbs. 3 ozs.
Indolebutyric acid	2 lbs. 3 ozs.
Sulfapyridin	17,002
Sulfapyridin sodium salt	3,380
Physostigmine salicylate	1 lb. 6 ozs.
Thiodacaine	56
Unspecified item	32
Uraseptine	338

Flavor and Perfume Materials

	Pounds
Benzyl salicylate	15
Cumaldehyde	2
Cuminyl alcohol	2
Dimethylbenzyl carbinol	22
Ethyl anthranilate	20
Ethylmethylphenyl glycidate	85
Isobutyl phenylacetate	5
Musk ambrette	3,878
Musk ketone	852
Phenylacetaldehydedimethylacetal	25
Phenylethyl salicylate	10

Miscellaneous Products

	Pounds
Cosmetic dyes (extended in oleyl alcohol)	930
Diethyl phthalate	65
Food seasoning and coloring matters	668
Phenylaminomethyl-2-benzothiazyl sulphide	107,000
Resins, synthetic phenolic	1,708
Stains for leather	220
Surface-active agents (sepamines)	948
Tetryl	797,045
Trinitrotoluene	3,860,300
Universal indicator solution	220
Unspecified products	26
Zinc chromate primer and thinner	9,387

A.P.M.A. Scientific Award

—*Continued from page 3*

Hon. J. William Fulbright, United States Senator.

Progress in Blood Transfusion Therapy," Dr. John G. Gibson, II, Instructor in Medicine, Harvard Medical School.

Progress in Antimalaria Therapy," Dr. James A. Shannon, Associate Professor of Medicine, New York University College of Medicine.

"Antibiotis Substances," "Contribution of the Microbiologist," Dr. Selman A. Waksman, Professor of Microbiology, Rutgers University.

"Progress in Vitamin Therapy," Dr. George R. Cowgill, Professor of Nutrition, Yale University."

"Progress in Amino Acid Therapy," Dr. Sidney C. Madden, Professor of Pathology, Medical School, Emory University.

"Progress in Hormone Therapy," Dr. George W. Thorn, Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, Harvard Medical School.

Bri-Test in New Plant

Bri-Test Products Corporation, manufacturer and packer of soaps, shampoos, waxes, polishes and cleaners, will move its manufacturing facilities on December 1 to a new plant at 109 Avenue L, Newark, N. J.

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Foundry Bentonite	Air-Float
Detergent	No. 44 (crushed)
Hy-Vis	Crushed-Dried

Standard 200 or 325 mesh
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In bags or bulk carloads. Domestic or export packing. Plant capacity 125,000 tons annually. F. E. Schundler & Co., Inc., 540 Railroad Street, Joliet, Illinois. F. E. Schundler & Co., Inc., 45-15 Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
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ETHOX, (Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Di "Cellosolve" phthalate)
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
KAPSOL, (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)
KP-23, (Butyl "Cellosolve" Stearate)
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PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
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Samples and data on request
"Cellosolve" "Kronisol" "Kronitex", "Methox" "Ethox" and "Kapsol" are trademarks
For inorganic phosphorus products, represented by Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J.
For plasticizers, represented in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Stoney-Mueller, Inc. Lyndhurst, N. J.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

An urgent demand for practically all oils and fats continued to feature the market during the week. Business was fair and spasmodic and lacked volume because of the scarcity of materials. Refiners were in the market for new-crop vegetable oils, but sales were restricted to prompt deliveries as crushers refused to take contracts for future delivery. Scarcity of crude fish oils was reflected in light supplies of refined grades. Demand for both grades was keen, and unsatisfied. Improvement in the production of grease and tallow resulted in a better volume of business, although demand still exceeded the supply. All drying oils were in active request. Production of dehydrated castor, linseed and tung oils was limited and sold well ahead and crushers were unable to accept new business, having a large backlog of orders to fulfill.

Movement of new-crop peanuts during October was seasonally heavy in the Southwestern and Southeastern areas even though heavy early-October rains caused some interruption, particularly in Texas and Oklahoma. Delivery of new peanuts is also getting underway in the Virginia-North Carolina area. Since September 1 a total of 253,000,000 pounds were milled compared with 174,000,000 pounds through October 31, 1944. Of the total milled this season, 18,000,000 pounds were crushed for peanut oil and meal. Farmers' stock peanuts held in mills and warehouses on October 31 totaled 411,000,000 pounds and reflects an increase of 325,000,000 pounds over last month, and compares with 403,000,000 pounds last October.

Cottonseed Oil

Production of crude oil showed steady improvement during the week and was promptly absorbed at ceilings. Crushers were not offering freely and limited sales to prompt deliveries. Futures were in good demand but bids at ceilings were turned down. Refiners were in the market for all positions.

Oil consumption totaled 209,560 barrels during October, compared with 203,360 barrels for the previous month and 241,760 barrels in October last year.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
December	....	....	14.31 nom.
March	....	....	14.31 nom.
May	....	....	14.10 bid
July	....	....	14.00 bid
September	....	....	13.55 bid
October	....	....	13.55 bid

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12½c., f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Atlanta, Nov. 21.—Trading in cottonseed and peanut oils is fairly brisk at ceilings, but most crushers are confining sales to spot and 30 days. There is no apparent possibility that crushers will be able to meet refiner demand.

Linseed Oil

Recent heavy arrivals of Argentine seed and a steady delivery of domestic seed from the Northwest has increased production of oil and meal in the East. Mills were not operated at capacity, because of the uncertainty of getting additional supplies of seed after the turn of the year. Factors estimate that the minimum of 12,000,000 bushels of imported flaxseed is necessary during the first seven months of next year to cover the requirements of oil consumers in this country. Consuming inquiry for oil continued keen for prompt and forward delivery, but crushers were not accepting new business, and limited operations to making deliveries against former contracts.

Advices from the Argentine stated flaxseed production was estimated at 57,000,000 bushels with an average yield of 12½ bushels per acre for the season, provided favorable weather conditions continue during the next month. Production totaled 30,984,000 bushels last year and 61,929,000 bushels in 1943.

The 1945 flax crop insurance regulations covering the payment of premiums were amended and approved November 14 by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.1

For Current Prices see page 9.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.—Buyers continued to show keen interest in supplies and crushers held back offerings because of the paucity of flaxseed available. Mills operated at approximately 100 percent of capacity, some bothered by tankcar shortage and lack of manpower from time to time, with the daily production moving to consuming channels at a brisk rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	6,720,000	5,400,000
Since Sept. 1	84,940,000	81,480,000

Los Angeles, Nov. 21.—Linseed oil market remains steady with only light trade reported this week. Supplies are scarce. No price changes reported. Oil was quoted at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars; spot drum lots, one to four drums, 15.7c.; five or more drums, 15.3c.; drum carlots were named at 14.9c.

Flaxseed—Crushers continued to bid for seed at ceilings up to next Summer delivery. Trading was limited as offerings were scarce.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.—Receipts of flaxseed in Northwest terminals continued to taper off during the past week, reflecting the boxcar shortage that has hampered operations for the past month. There was no change in the cash or future markets at prices held strictly against ceilings and buyers bid ceilings for anything on a spot or "to arrive" basis, willing to accept delivery up to June 30, 1946.

	Receipts 1945-46		Shipments 1944-45	
This week	375,000	219,000	454,500	57,000
Since Sept. 1	15,300,000	8,420,500	3,022,000	1,152,000

Buenos Aires, Nov. 23.—No flaxseed shipments were made during the past week. Visible supply of seed was estimated at 1,378,000 bushels. Seed was quoted at $1.66 per bushels, f.o.b. steamer.

Hull, Nov. 16.—Bombay, £36¼, December-February; Calcutta, £34, December-February; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Urgent demand continued in evidence, with producers unable to meet the demand. Production was not heavy and sold well ahead. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Corn — Increased corn receipts slightly improved the supply situation, but production was delivered against contracts. Offerings continued scarce.

Oiticica — Trading was spasmodic and lacked volume. Market remains strong, here and in Brazil. Supplies on spot were well held. Advices from Brazil stated old crop oil has been cleaned up, except for some offgrade material. New crop for March-April shipment was firmly held at current levels.

Peanut—An urgent demand absorbed all offerings of crude at ceilings. Producers limited sales to prompt delivery and refused bids for deferred positions.

Soybean — Refiners were bidding ceilings for all positions, but trading was limited. Production was sold well ahead and offerings were light and mainly for future delivery.

Tung—Considerable buying interest in tung oil was unsatisfied during the week, because producers were sold up to next March and have withdrawn from the market. The bulk of this season's production has been sold at ceilings.

Los Angeles, Nov. 21.—Most grades of crude and refined vegetable oils are moving very slowly due to lack of offerings. Prices remain unchanged. Market tight. Prices are:—

Castor, Prime Cold Pressed—13.6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. 14.6c. per pound in drum carlots, plus drum cost.

Chinawood—38½c. per pound in tankcars.

Coconut, Crude—8c. per pound in tankcars.

Cottonseed, Bleachable — 14.51c. per pound in tankcars.

Mustard Seed—14c. per pound in tankcars.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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OLEIC ACID
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Vegetable
RUFATS
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all 90 per cent or better in purity

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Peanut, Crude—13.9c. per pound in tankcars.

Sesame Seed, Crude—15c. per pound in tankcars.

Soya Bean—12.50c. per pound in tankcars. Refined bleached and deodorized grade named at 13.15c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Larger hog receipts were noted during the week and prospects were brighter for a steady increase in the production of grease during the next few months. Offerings were more liberal and both high and low grades were sold at ceilings.

Lard—Demand took all offerings at ceilings. Market was unchanged and firm. Consuming inquiry continued active.

Tallow—Brisk demand continued to absorb the increased production at ceilings. Withdrawals against contracts were in active request.

Animal Oils

Degras—Trading was spotty, though the call against orders was good. Supplies were limited and well maintained at current levels.

Grease Oil—Supplies were light and closely held at former levels. Production was sold well ahead and the market was firm at ceilings.

Neatsfoot Oil — Routine demand noted of late. Supplies were more liberal and the tone of the market was reported easy, especially for large quantities.

Oleo — Demand continued keen, though trading was quiet owing to the scarcity of stocks. Prices strong at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Inquiry for both crude and refined oils continued active. Trading was quiet, owing to the scarcity of supplies. Bids at ceilings were not accepted.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.—No fewer than forty-one vessels are now reported to be operating in North Carolina waters and some factories at in the Chesapeake Bay, have diverted vessels to that area. Operations have evidently proved so satisfactory that the one company booked orders for twenty-five tanks of oil, another for twenty tanks and a third for ten tanks, with expectations that contracts can be fulfilled. Ceiling was firm 8.9 cents per pound for crude oil. Demand, it is to be said, continues very active, with buyers willing to take all oil offered.

Sardine—Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict business. Refined and crude oil was bid at ceilings, with no offers reported.

Los Angeles, Nov. 21.—The sardine oil market remains steady, but supplies are short. Fishing has been off this week. The California Sardine Products Institute reports 281,941 tons have been landed this year to November 10, against 345,012 tons last year to November 11.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Withdrawals against orders continued in active request. With production sold well ahead, offerings were scanty and maintained at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Inquiry was active, but with supplies limited, sales were restricted to regular customers. Production was sold up at ceilings.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Business in fatty acids is fairly good and quotations were maintained. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 11c. per pound, tankcar; 11¾c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; 12½c., drums, carlots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled-down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3½c. to 3¾c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Keen demand taking all offerings which were limited at ceilings. Seed receipts at mills was heavier and production will soon reach its peak. Feed trade continued to bid briskly for all positions.

Linseed Meal—With production sold well ahead, crushers were not in a position to take on new commitments. Deliveries against contracts were in active request.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.—Market was at an impasse with buyers anxious for further supplies and mills unable to sell

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more than they can crush. Various estimates of the relationship between supply and demand gave the demand all the edge percentagewise and it appears that many buyers will go through the season with needs unsatisfied.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	11,640,000	9,300,000
Since Sept. 1	135,120,000	116,344,000

Peanut Meal—Feed trade were bidding at ceilings for all deliveries. Offerings were scarce as production was shipped against previous orders.

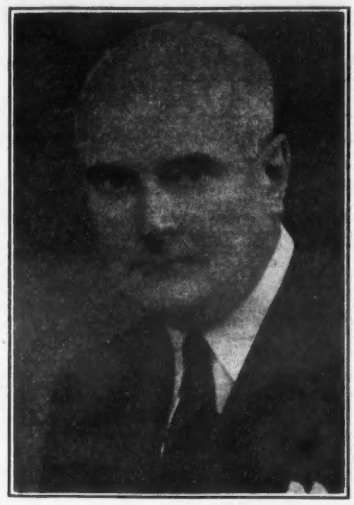
Soybean Meal—Bids at ceilings for shipment through next Summer brought out little material. Production reported soldup and offerings continued scanty.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading in beeswax was light and spotty during the week. Inquiry was fairly active and mainly for prompt shipment. Offerings of African crude were liberal and quoted on the basis of 43c. to 44c. per pound, landed New York. Arrivals totaled 189 bags from South America during the week and consigned against former orders.

Carnauba—Buying interest continued keen during the week, but trading not as active as previous weeks, owing to scarcity of offerings from Brazil. Prices were strong and covered a wide range, depending upon seller and position.

Joins Haeuser Co.



William J. MacIntosh has joined the Haeuser Shellac Company, Brooklyn, as vice-president in charge of plant laboratories. He was formerly associated with the Mac-Lac Company for twelve years.

Most offerings were for future delivery. Shipments of No. 1, yellow, were quoted on the basis of $1.35 to $1.40 per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, and No. 3 North country at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound, landed New York late in the week.

Candelilla—Offerings were lacking from Mexico, though some were expected to be made late next month. In the absence of trading the market was a dull and nominal affair.

Ouricury—This market was firm and reflected the strength in carnauba. Inquiry was fairly active with actual trading spasmodic. Offerings were well maintained at 80c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, for nearby and forward shipment. The trade was disturbed by the refusal of some shippers to fulfill contracts made as far back as last March and April at lower prices. Arrivals totaled 627 bags consigned against previous contracts.

Miss. Agricultural Station Names Etheridge to Post

Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss., has appointed Dr. M. P. Etheridge as State chemist, to succeed Dr. W. F. Hand. Dr. Clay Lyle has been made dean of the School of Science. Dr. Hand will return to his post as vice-president of the college.

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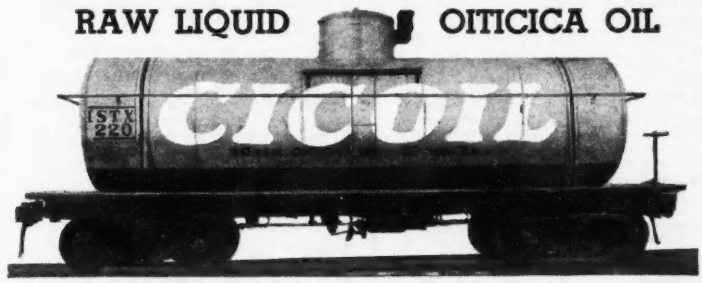

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AGENCIES WANTED

Canada: Plan ahead and introduce your products to Canadian consumers now through progressive Canadian agents seeking representation for American manufacturers on industrial and aromatic chemicals or specialty lines; well established firm in eastern Canadian markets. Also good connections for world-wide export trade. OPD 424.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—12 in. Nordstrom Cock. Excellent condition. OPD 482.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Pebble Mills—Unlined 36 in. by 40 in.—7 ft. by 5 ft.—silex lined 6 ft. by 6 ft.—Hardinge—3 ft. and 6 ft. No. 3 Rotex sifter—Centrifugal pumps, blowers, air compressors; immediate delivery. Lawler Company, Durham avenue & L.V.R.R., Metuchen, N. J.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Autoclave—1 to 2 gallons; 500 lb. W.P.; standard accessories, without jacket. Chemotek Manufacturing Co., Houston 10, Texas.

FACILITIES OFFERED

A Modern chemical plant located in metropolitan area has facilities available for manufacturing most synthetic chemicals in large quantities. Equipment includes stainless steel high vacuum stills, reaction kettles, mixing vats. Inquiries solicited. All correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 478.

FACILITIES WANTED

Chemist desires plant or laboratory facilities for research and production of various organic compounds. OPD 473.

FOR SALE

Celoseals—32,000 size 50 x 33 MM Red Opaque, in original duPont sealed containers. Landen Putty Works, 45 Irving street, Malden, Mass.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Magnesium carbonate, technical, 11,300 pounds, packed in 50-pound paper bags. Bid promptly, if interested. Offered subject to prior sale. Reply OPD 462.

For Sale—19,000 pounds calcium phenol sulfonate (Dow). 8,000 pounds copper arsenite (Mallinckrodt). All products are in first-class condition, offered subject to prior sale. Inquire Bonewitz Chemicals, Inc., Burlington, Iowa.

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1 Sprout Waldron No. 1½ Rotary Cutter arranged for belt drive... 841
1 Buffalo 36" Bean Chopper.....6990
1 Hercules Bone and Ice Chopper. 457/R2

Colloid Mills, Homogenizers, Viscolizers
1 Eppenbach Horizontal No. 1; 3" rotor; 1½ H.P.....8541
1 Charlotte No. 7; 6" rotor; 7½ H.P. motor.....3195
1 Manton Gaulin Homogenizer; 60 GPH; 3 H.P.....508/W1
1 U.S. Cellois Mill No. 1 Horizontal; 3" white metal rotor and stator motorized 5 H.P. A.C. 3540 RPM.....S 107
1 Union Steam Pump Co. No. 450 Viscolizer with 10 H.P. A.C. Motor 707/A5

Compressors
1 Vilter Ammonia Compressor, 3½"x3½", arr. for motor drive.990/B8
3 Brunswick Kroeschell CO2 Compressors with motor.....8330

Condensers, Heat Exchangers
1 Westinghouse C.I., Surface Condenser; brass tubes 1000 sq. ft..9113
2 Alberger C.I. Condensers; 1520 sq. ft.....910882
1 Devine C.I. Surface Condenser; 148 sq. ft.....8566
1 Devine Cast Iron Surface Condenser with Receiver; Type 40-3Y 606
1 Devine Vertical Heat Exchanger with 82 sq. ft. steel tube surface.9549
2 Deckebach Copper Refrigerator Condensers each having 58 turns of 1" coil on 7" diameter with center tube 5"x100" long.....9308

Crystallizers
1 Buffalo and Devine 6' Crystallizer, open type.....9725/C
1 Jacketed Horizontal Crystallizer, 6'x18' 9725/D
1 Buffalo all bronze Crystallizer; 3'x3'; Jacketed.....9326

Digesters
1 Rotary Jacketed Steel Digester, 6'x13' 9725/D
1 Bartlett Snow Steel Digester; 6'x18' 8675
4 Cast Steel Digesters; 54"x9'; Jacketed Agitated.....8675/C
3 Steel Digesters; 5'x13'9"; hinged, bolted covers..... 108

Dryers, Coolers, Kilns
1 Gehnrich Gas Fired Truck Type Dryer; 36"x68"x82".....930D/14
1 Devine Rotary Vac. Dryer; 3'x25' 9127/S3
1 Devine Rotary Vac. Dryer; 5'x30' 8422
1 Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer; 24"x20' 9716/N2
8 Mosser Rotary Kilns; 7'6"x90'..8579
1 Gehnrich Festoon Type Dryer; 56"x9'7"x20'6" 8671
1 Buffalo Jktd. & Agt. Vac. Pan Dryer; closed type, 6' dia..... 675
1 Buffalo and Devine 6' Pan Dryer; open type; 6' dia.....9725/C

Evaporators
2 Swenson 6' Cast Iron Evaporators with jet condensers.....9882
1 Zahn Evaporator or De-Alcoholizer, 15" dia. x 12' high; 5 H.P. motor..... 487
1 Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Evaporator; 40"x58".....9908/H3
1 Copper Jacketed Vacuum Evaporator; 30"x50".....9908/H2
1 Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Evaporating Dish; 28"x10".....9794
1 Pfaudler 300 Gal. Glass Lined, Jacketed and Agitated Open Top Evaporator; 5'x2'..... 760
1 Stokes Copper Vacuum Evaporator; 5' dia. x 5': complete..... 357

Continued—Last Column. Opposite Page

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Special Items from Stock

1—WORLD AUTOMATIC ROTARY LABELER, M.D.
1—1000 GAL. LEAD-LINED CLOSED TANK, LEAD COILS.
1—ALL COPPER 5' DIA. VACUUM PAN WITH CONDENSER AND VAC. PUMP.
1—500 GAL. JACK. AGIT. AUTOCLAVE, STEEL, HAMMER WELDED CONSTRUCTION 200 LB. JACK. PRESS, 550 LB. INTERNAL PRESS.
1—KOMABEK-GREAVES BRIQUETTE PRESS, WITH 2—32"x24" FACE, ROLLS FOR EGG-SHAPED BRIQUETTES, RATED 25 TONS PER HOUR.
1—2500 LB. HORIZONTAL STEEL DRY POWDER MIXER, SPIRAL AGITATOR.

5—DRY POWDER MIXERS, various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
12—OLIVER FILTERS, 4'x6', 6'x6'; wood and iron; 8'x8', 8'x12'.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.

DRYERS
6—B. & C. 28" Dia. x 60" face Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, complete.
1—Devine Vacuum shelf Dryer, 8 shelves 40" x 42", complete with Stokes H.V. pump, condenser.
5—Atmospheric TRUCK DRYERS—each has 4 trucks, each truck holds 40 trays, 1,280 sq. ft. tray surface per dryer. Equipped with trays, heating coils, fans, etc.
1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
1—Devine 3'x9' Bronze Double Drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, complete with all auxiliaries.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZER or VACUUM PAN DRYER.
2—70"x30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x30', 5'x30', 70"x30', 6'x60'.
1—7'6"x75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6'x60', 8'x126', 8'x135'.
1—5'x12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry, complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"x12'.
1—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYER, 4'x12'.

2—4' x 30' DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS.
1—YORK 49 ton AIR CONDITIONING UNIT with 60 HP motor.
1—Battery of 2—3' x 5' TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 3 deck with motor generator.

ANDERSON EXPELLERS
10—Anderson No. 1 Oil Expellers, with 7½ H.P. A.C. motors. Excellent condition.

23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP, 16x16x12.

MILLS AND PULVERIZERS
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—6'x5' Burrstone Lined; 1—32"x42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—24"x24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 2, No. 0000.
3—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6"x16", 5'x22", also 6'x12' Rod Mill.
2—8'x30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6'x36".
1—5'x13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.
1—500 gal. 5'x6' BALL MILL.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 12x30, 16x40 water cooled.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER, with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
1—U. S. COLLOID MILL, 6" Stainless Steel Rotor, 5 HP AC Motor.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 3, 10, 100-gal. per hour.
1—Abbe Blutergess SIFTER No. 1.
6—Dopp C.I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 gal. to 100 gal.; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gal.
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42"x42", 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS. Other sizes up to 750 gal.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, one with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—Pneumatic Scale Automatic Packaging Unit, complete with liner.

LIQUIDATION
Machinery and Equipment of small PAINT PLANT—Roller Mills, Stone Mills, Paste Mixers, Change Can Mixers, etc. Send for details.

2—200 gal. GLASS LINED jack. KETTLES.
1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P.S.I.
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS with V-belt drive m.d.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.
3—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
1—Stokes Rotary DDS TABLET MACHINE, 23 punch, maximum 1¼": 1—Stokes 0 single punch, up to ¾": 2—Stokes N single punch ½".
1—U.S. Bottlers, 22-spout Rotary Vac. Bottle Filler, m.d.
3—Sharples No. 6 CLARIFIERS and SEPARATORS m.d.
4—De Laval CLARIFIERS and SEPARATORS, m.d.
1—Portable Revolvator 1000 lb., 11' overall height, m.d.
1—McClellan Dry Powder Tumbling Mixer, 1500 lbs.
1—J. H. Day Size 10 Jack Imperial Mixer, 30 gal.
9—Copper & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES, 50 to 500 gal. Some with agitator.

1—Bucket Elevator, steel enclosed—78', c. c. including smaller elevators, screw conveyors, etc.
2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type pulverizers, each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and inter-connecting piping.
1—Kritzer Lime Hydrator, 6 cylinders, capacity 6 tons per hour.
1—Sturtevant Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. Motor.
3—60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines. All other bucket elevators, screw conveyors, etc., included.

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STOCK ITEMS!

2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter, with 54 leaves on 2″ centers.
1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter.
3—Shriver 36″ x 36″ Filter Presses, closed delivery, Rubber and Bakelite Plates.
1—Sperry 24″ x 24″ Filter Press, closed delivery. 15 Rubber-Covered Plates and Frames.
1—American 6′ 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8′ x 6′ Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—Oliver Robison 6′ x 4′ Top Feed Ni-Resist Filter.
2—Oliver Filters, 3′ x 1′, 5′ x 8′.
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers—Buflovak 12—60″ x 80″ shelves, Devine 13—59″ x 78″ shelves.
4—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1′6″ x 3′6″, 4′ x 10′, 3′ x 12′, 5′ x 33′.
2—Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,000 gals.
6—Roller Mills—Kent 4 Roll, 13″ x 32″ High Speed; Ross 3 Roll, 12″ x 30″, 16″ x 40″.
2—Stokes Tablet Machines, 2 Rotary BB; 1 "F".
2—Rotex Sifters, 20″ x 80″ Triple Deck; 20″ x 48″ Single Deck.
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3′ x 5′, 4′ x 5′, and Ro-Top.
3—Hardinge Ball Mills, 4½′ x 24″, 4½′ x 16″, 2′ x 8″.
7—Abbe Pebble Mills, 50, 75, 175, 200, 325 gal.
2—Promulsion Mills, Stainless Steel, 3 HP.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 30″, 42″, 48″, 5′ and 6′ dia.
4—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles 125, 200, 400 gal.
1—125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettle.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal.
3—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
2—80 and 125 gal. Dopp Jacketed, Agitated Kettles.
1—Copper Varnish Kettle, 175 gal.
2—1,750 gal. Lead Lined Closed Tanks.
1—Lancaster 30″ dia. Batch Mixer.
3—Powder Mixers, 100 to 800 lb.
2—Day Imperial Double Arm Mixers, 30 and 50 gal.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20, 100 gal.
1—Howes 24″ x 12′ Powder Mixer.
12—Lead Mixers, 80, 100 gal.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
2—Kent 20″ Tandem Stone Mills.
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Spout Filler.
1—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Filler.
5—World, Ermold, National Labelers.
1—60 gal. CAST SEMI-STEEL Autoclave, agitated, 3″ wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36″, 32″, 30″, 24″, 18″.
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24″ to 42″.
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite, De Laval No. 600 & 700 Clarifiers.
2—Tolhurst 32″, 40″ Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugals, solid baskets.
5—Tolhurst 32″, 40″, 48″ Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 48″ x 40″, 5′ x 6′.
3—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4′ x 9′, 5′ x 7′, 5′ x 6′.
6—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 50 to 750 gal.
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24″ x 30′.
1—Devine 10″ x 10″ Two Stage Vacuum Pump.
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS!

1,800 ft. of Lamson & Matthews Heavy Duty Roller Conveyor, 22″ to 26″.
10—12″ Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50′ centers, built to specifications
800 HP of Motors, 10 to 150 HP, Westinghouse, 3/60/440 volt, 440 to 800 RPM.
4—Rotary Kilns, 8′ x 100′, 9′ x 70′, 9′ x 65′, 6′ x 60′.
1—Hersey Rotary Dryer, 5′ x 30′.

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Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 428.

Paradichlorbenzene wanted in crystals or nuggets any size. Will buy small or large quantities C. O. D. OPD 370.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 452.

MATERIALS WANTED

Formic acid 90%, glycerine, sodium perborate, quinine hydrobromate, chromic acid, caustic soda flaked or solid 76-78%, lithopone, potash of bichromate. Superior Export Corporation, 29 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. WHitehall 4-8218.

POSITIONS VACANT

Young man wanted with technical background to sell solvents in New York metropolitan area. Reply with full information to OPD 449.

Wanted: Chemist for medium-sized growing plant near Boston, must have experience in formulation of industrial lacquers and alkyd enamels. Give full particulars in first letter. OPD 447.

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Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
Steam-Jacketed Kettle 9′ dia. 5′ deep with agitator (new).
Copper tank with agitator and coil 66″ dia. x 7′ high.
Steam-Jacketed Aluminum Kettles, 60 gal. capacity, with stand and draw-off cock.
High Pressure Steel Tanks.
Copper Evaporator with Stokes Condenser.
Shriver Filter 24″, open del., 25-plates, cast iron.
Patterson Pebble Mill, 24″ x 36″, lined.
Oram Barrel Hoop Driver.
Sterilizers or Pressure Cookers (new), 18″ x 18″ on steel legs with gasoline burner, clamp down cover, safety valves and gauge—$75.00 each.
Electric Immersion Heaters, 115 V. 500 Watt (new), $15.00 each.
Stainless Steel Pumps (new) with General Electric Explosion - proof Motors.
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1—Tube Mill, 5′x15′.
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1—Sturtevant 36″ Rock Emery Mill.

SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40″ Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
1—No. 6 Sharples 2 H.P. Centrifuge.
25—New Stainless Steel Tanks, 150 to 1,000 gals.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined tank, 35 gals.
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800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12″ & 15″ wide, 10-ft. lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18″ to 42″ sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
3—Tolhurst 26″ & 40″ Centrifugals.
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27″ dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
1—Cherry - Burrel Homogenizer,
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz Vac. Pumps, 8″x8″x4″x6″.
2—Wall Vac. Pumps, 4″x2¼″.
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser.
1—Oliver 14″x8″ Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn Vac. Pump, 14″x5″.
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
1—De Laval Separator, Lab. size.
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22″.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8″x12″.
1—Ross 16″x40″, 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4, Roller Mills, 7″x18″ to 7½″x30″.
10—Iron Mills, 12″, 14″ & 18″.
8—Stone Mills, 8″ to 32″.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20″ Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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Stainless Steel Pasteurizing Equipment incl. Holding Tank, Precision Heater, Preheater and Circulator. Like New.

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Large stocks new copper and stainless steel sheets, plates, tubing for immediate fabrication of your process equipment requirements.

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WRITE WIRE OR PHONE for QUOTATIONS on Selections From Stock

Continued from First Column Opposite Page

Extractors (Centrifugals)
1 American Monel Basket 28″ Centrifugal Extractor, underdriven. 930/B10
1 Sharples Centrifugal Clarifier; Type BLPIC.....6522
1 Tolhurst 26″ Solid Basket Extractor, underdriven..... 224
1 Oakley & Keating 24″ lead lined curb with copper tinned basket. 180
1 Stainless Lab. Extractor, 7¼″ basket motorized with ½ H.P. D.C. 8109
1 American Machine 30″ overhead driven Extractor.....8721
1 Heine Viersen 36″ rubber lined, center slung.....7717
1 Tolhurst 26″ copper basket; self balancing 9731

Fillers
2 Auger Type Fillers; 1 semi-automatic; 1 fully automatic with conveyor; Stokes and Smith; American Bond Scale.....Stock
1 Howes Mogul Auger Type Packer.7190
1 Filler Machine Co. 4 Piston Filler 9004
5 New FMC Rotary Syphon Fillers RS 100-105
1 Louisville Spout Straight Line Gravity Filler.....9376
1 Haller 18 Spout Rotary Gravity Filler 5279
3 Karl Kiefer Visco Fillers, Gear or Piston type.....Stock
1 U. S. Spout Straight Line Syphon Filler..... 661
1 Kiefer 6 Spout Gravity Filler.... 344
1 FMC Hand Pack Filler for No. 1½ Cans..... 312

Filters and Filter Presses
1 Kelly Pressure Filter No. 250; 4″ spacing; 250 sq. ft.....9763
1 Kelly Pressure Filter No. 450; 5″ spacing; 450 sq. ft.....6380
1 Albright Nelll Round 12″ Press; 24 leaves.....9891/B3
1 Sperry 42″ Cast Iron 57 chamber Filter Press.....7587
1 Rotary Vacuum Filter made by Industrial; 6′x3′, with accessories 964
2 Shriver 24″ Skeleton Presses; center feed, closed delivery..... 270
1 Kiefer Moncell Filter for many purposes 715
1 Alsop Aluminum Disc Filter, 6 Disc; 12″ dia.....850/C3

Kettles
1 Fredericking Cast Iron 1500 gal.; 8′x4′; Jacketed Agitated.....9326
3 Vert. 1000 gal. Jktd. Agit. Cast Iron Kettles; Manhole Type....8675
4 Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles 100 gal.....Stock
1 Pfaudler Glass Lined Agitated Jacketed 200 gal.....9666
6 Steel Jacketed and Agitated 1000 gal. Kettles; 5′x8′.....698/H1
10 Steel Jacketed and Agitated 100 gal. Kettles; 34″x34″.....698/H18
1 Steel Jacketed and Agitated Kettle, manhole type; 450 gal. 48″x6′ 663

Mixers
1 W. & P. Lab. Size 2 gal. Unjktd. Mixer; double Z arms; 15″x8″x11″ 933
1 W. & P. 250 Gal. Double Fish Tail Blades; Unjacketed.....9000
2 J. H. Day 175 Gal. Jktd. Mixers; cross paddle type.....9137
3 Hobart, Reid, Century 3 and 4 speed 80 qt. Mixers.....Stock
7 Dough Mixers, Jacketed and Unjacketed; 1 to 4 BBL.....Stock

Still
1 3000 Gal. Glass-Lined Sectional Still with Jacketed Cone Bottom. 9725/F2

MILLS AND GRINDERS
1 Bauer Double Runner 30″ Attrition Mill; pulley drive 8203
1 Mikro Pulverizer No. 4 with 75 H.P. and screw feed 8889
1 Raymond No. 00 Mill with 35 H.P. motor.....97/F106
1 Williams Type NF 20 Hammer Mill.....9083

Send For Complete List

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, N.Y. **GR. 7-4300**

Business Wants

POSITIONS VACANT

We need a chemical engineer who has had considerable experience in soaps, vegetable oils, and fats, to take charge of production and development. Salary in proportion to accomplishment and ability. OPD 443.

Chemist, familiar with production of synthetic organic detergents. To take charge of plant and research. Excellent proposition offered. Write stating full qualifications. All replies in confidence. OPD 420.

Chemist or chemical engineer—age 25 to 30—some experience or educational background in lacquer formulation and testing. Good working conditions, excellent opportunity. Write personnel department, Brunswick - Balke - Collender Co., Muskegon, Mich.

Unusual opportunity for production manager with an expanding firm of manufacturing chemists in the South. Must be capable of assuming full responsibility for all packaging production of large and varied line. Engineering background desirable. Must have past experience in both high-speed automatic and hand-operation. Salary open and will be commensurate with potentials of the job and ability of applicant. Please give a complete resume of educational and business background in letter. OPD 455.

POSITIONS VACANT

Varnish and paint chemist for raw material technical sales work in metropolitan New York area. Excellent opportunity. State experience and salary. OPD 481.

Young man for litho-printing ink laboratory for color matching, etc., some knowledge of chemistry helpful. Give full particulars: age, previous experience, educational background, salary, etc. Location—northern N. J. OPD 471.

Lacquer Chemist for medium-sized Eastern plant. We are expanding our staff and have an opportunity for an assistant to chief chemist to take charge of factory operations and production control. OPD 474.

Chemist with a few years' experience in the formulation of industrial lacquers. Location near Newark, N. J. Full details are desired in first letter; our personnel are aware of this ad. OPD 479.

Old established paint manufacturing company wants industrial salesman for the New England and greater New York territories. Must have chemical engineering or electrical engineering training. Write giving age and experience. Salary and bonus plan. OPD 480.

Chemist or superintendent experienced in actual production of synthetic iron oxides. Responsible firm offers exceptional proposition with established sales outlet. Utilization primary, by-products involved. Reply in detail. Negotiations confidential. OPD 484.

POSITIONS VACANT

Varnish Formulator wanted — Excellent opportunity for right man. Reply in complete detail. OPD 348.

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Organic Chemist, Ph.D., young technical director small company. Diversified research, development, production experience including plasticizers, organic peroxides, pharmaceutical specialties, water purification chemicals, microbiologicals, and food products. Desire responsible position with a progressive concern. OPD 472.

Laboratory Director. 18 years' experience in development and production of protective and decorative coatings including emulsion paint, clear and pigmented resin emulsions, wax emulsions, and ethyl cellulose lacquer emulsions. Desires positions with progressive firm. $8,000 minimum. OPD 475.

Plastics Chemist, 7 years' industrial experience. Proven administrative and work organizing ability. Experience research, development, production, quality control, and evaluation of flexible textile coatings. Knowledge lacquers, pigments, resins, plasticizers, solvents, formulations, etc. New York area preferred. Minimum salary $4,000. OPD 476.

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Wanted—Chemical manufacturer or solvent recovery service to fractionate and recover a mixer of water, butyl alcohol and higher alcohol in amounts of about 10,000 to 20,000 gallons a month. OPD 483.

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Mattiello Talks to A.I.C. Unit

Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, vice-president and technical director of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, recently addressed the Pennsylvania chapter of the American Institute of Chemists on the interest of protective and decorative coatings from the chemist's point of view. The underlying premise of his talk was that the production of protective and decorative coatings is definitely a chemical and engineering industry.

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Dow Offers New Plasticizing Resins

Two new plasticizing resins for use in metal, wood, fabric and paper coatings and with plastics and wax compositions, have just been announced by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. To be known as 276-V2 and 276-V9, they are the first of a new series of styrene resins to be derived from Dow Laboratories.

The company, describing them as water-like, nonyellowing viscous liquids, which are chemically inert, says that the new resins possess an attractive combination of properties, are soluble in all common organic solvents except the lower alcohols, and compatible with a wide variety of film-formers and plasticizers. The workability of these new resins with waxes, and their resistance to alkali were particularly pointed out as greatly expanding their use. Accompanying tables show properties and compatibility with film-formers, resins and plasticizers, the company stated further that the 276-V's are compatible with most ester and oil type plasticizers including phtahlate esters, tricresyl phosphate, and castor oil.

N.Y. Paint Men Survey Market Potentialities

Immediate, nearby and more remote opportunities for swelling their sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers to huge proportions, by availing themselves of the titanic marketing outlets afforded by the new building construction and maintenance painting programs, were outlined and vividly depicted for two hundred representatives of the protective coatings industry in the New York metropolitan area by executives of the building materials trade and Federal Housing Administration at a luncheon-meeting held in the Pennsylvania hotel, November 20.

This survey of the market potentialities for protective coatings in new and old buildings, which also embraced a study of the extensive outlets for these materials in the covering of a mass production of new durable consumer goods, about to be turned out by the manufacturers of new stoves, kitchen equipment, refrigerators and other household appliances and furnishings, was sponsored by the trade sales and industrial maintenance sales group of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 4

Many small tools and mill supply items are expected to advance.

Motors, meters, and many equipment items are reported to have ceiling prices very close to direct costs, so any increase in labor or material costs would force producers into the red unless price advances are authorized.

Construction equipment, ready-mixed concrete, and construction costs in general have increased.

Building hardware, forgings, and bronze castings are advancing..

Some textile prices have advanced, and those markets are very strong, with deliveries difficult to secure.

Mercury, glycerin and alcohol are reported higher.

Many companies and some industries show a tendency to eliminate unprofitable lines, sizes, or products. In other cases the base price holds, but extras that have been discounted are revived. Such hidden increases, as well as quality deterioration make any accurate reporting of price changes almost impossible.

Pacific Coast reports resumption of intercoastal shipping should reduce landed prices because of lower transportation costs.

Canada reports prices of imports down due to tax removal. Domestic industrial prices holding the same, with tendency to firm. Some agricultural prices inclined to weaken.

Lowe Brothers Appoints Daniels, Anderson to Posts

Edwin A. Daniels has been named vice-president and secretary of the Lowe Brothers Company, paint manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio. L. L. Anderson has been made general sales manager. Mr. Daniels has been associated with the Lowe Brothers company since 1920. Mr. Anderson joined the company in 1921.

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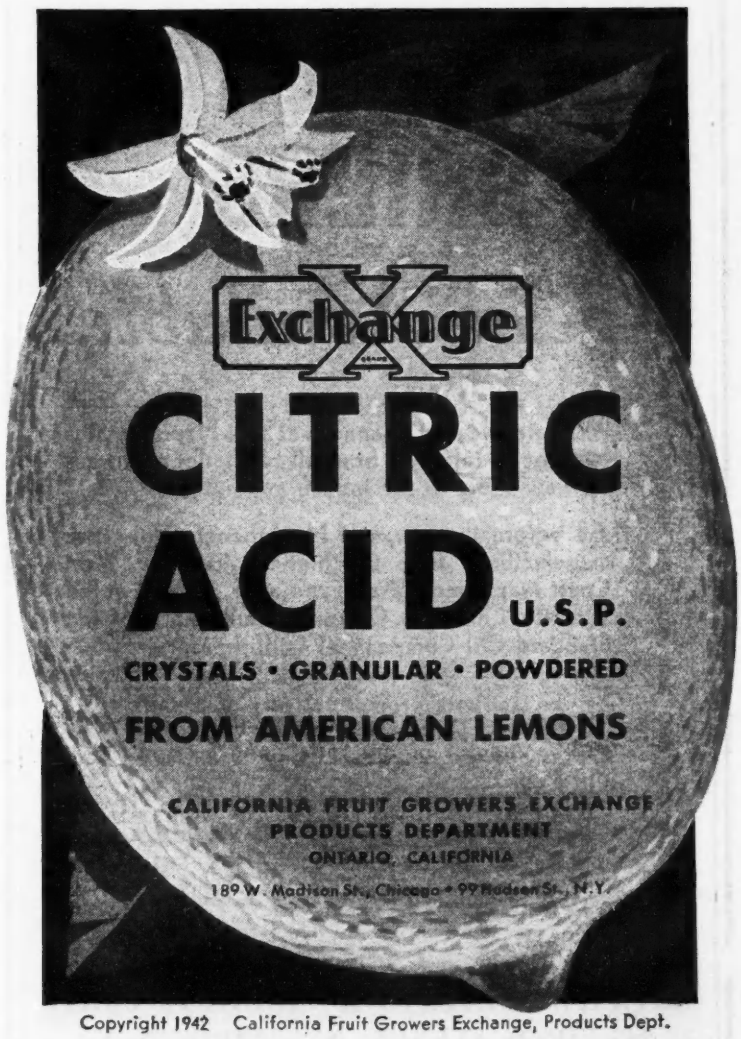

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